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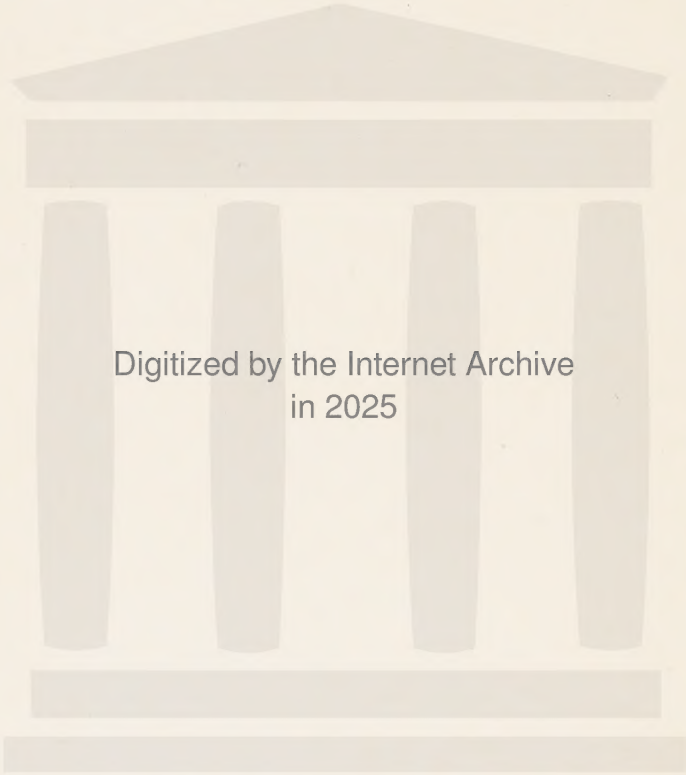
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WILLIAM R. HARPER'S

ELEMENTS OF HEBREW

BY

AN INDUCTIVE METHOD

NEW AND REVISED EDITION

BY

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CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

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PREFACE

The sixth edition of Harper's ELEMENTS OF HEBREW appeared in 1885. Since that time it has served the needs of large numbers of students beginning the study of Hebrew, and has gained for itself a secure position among elementary text-books. But during the past thirty-five years much progress has been made in the study of Hebrew grammar, of which Harper's ELEMENTS remained unaware. The late President Harper himself was, of course, fully conscious of this, and frequently expressed his eagerness to bring out a new edition of the ELEMENTS. The pressure of official duties, however, and his premature death denied him this privilege.

The value of the Harper manner of approach to the study of Hebrew has been so clearly demonstrated in the experience of successive generations of students that the perpetuation of the text-books in which it is embodied seems called for. To this end the present revision has been undertaken. Effort has been made to preserve the form and method of the original as far as possible. The changes incorporated in the new edition are only such as seem demanded by the present status of our knowledge of Hebrew and Semitic grammar. The more important of these changes may be noted here.

(1) The half-open syllable has been eliminated, as was suggested by Sievers (*Metrische Studien*, vol. I, p. 22), and approved by Gesenius-Kautzsch (*Hebr. Grammatik*, 28th ed., 1909). (2) A beginning has been made along the line of bringing Hebrew grammar into accord with the results of the modern study of phonetics. This involves some marked changes in the treatment of the Hebrew vowel-system; but it seems well to make this departure, even in a book for beginners, since beginners are entitled to protection from known errors; and further because many students in our best colleges are learning the newer phonetic principles and will welcome them as old friends when they find them in this new field. (3) A frank acceptance has been accorded the biliteral explanation of the so-called ע״ע and ע״ו

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verbs and nouns. This point of view seems more nearly in accordance with the facts, and likewise makes the study of these forms simpler for beginners. The biliteral hypothesis has not been carried as far here as it might well be in a more advanced grammar, its application being confined to the more apparent cases, for the sake of simplicity.

It remains to express my sense of obligation to two of my colleagues. Professor Ira Maurice Price has read the work both in manuscript and in proof, and has done much to insure accuracy in printing. To Professor Martin Sprengling, who read the book in manuscript, I am especially grateful for numerous and valuable suggestions, the acceptance of which will, I trust, greatly increase the worth of the book. Its errors are my own; I cannot hope to have escaped error in the presentation of a subject beset with so much that is problematical. "To err is human; to forgive, divine!" I can hope only that the present edition may give a new lease of life to this work of my greatest teacher.

J. M. Powis Smith.

The University of Chicago, Jan. 1, 1921.

PREFACE TO THE SIXTH EDITION

The first edition of the ELEMENTS was issued in July, 1881; the second, in October, 1882; the third, in February, 1883; the fourth, in November, 1883; the fifth, in November, 1884. All these editions, the first excepted, were printed from one set of plates, with only such changes and additions, from time to time, as the use of the same plates would permit. The peculiar circumstances of publication explained, although they could not excuse, the incomplete, and often imperfect, treatment accorded in these editions to very many of the subjects. While the present edition lays no claim to completeness, or to freedom from error, it will certainly be found more nearly complete and perfect than preceding editions. The author can only regret that regular and special duties of a most exacting nature, have not permitted him to give that amount of time, or that attention to the preparation of the book, which justice to the subject, to those who may use the book, and to himself, demanded.

The present edition, which contains nearly one hundred additional pages, and is entirely re-written, differs considerably from the former editions, and radically from other grammars now in common use. Some of the distinguishing features of the grammar deserve, perhaps, special mention:

1) For the purpose, not of aiding the beginner to pronounce, but of teaching the exact force and value of the several consonant- and vowel-sounds, a minute system of transliteration has been employed, by which the attention of the student is directed from the very beginning to the details of the vowel-system. Too little, by far, is made in Hebrew study, of the vowel-system, without a correct knowledge of which all effort is merely groping in darkness.

2) A tolerably exhaustive treatment, more complete perhaps than any that has yet appeared in English, is given of the various vowel-sounds. Each sound is treated separately, the laws which regulate its occurrence and the grammatical forms in which it appears being carefully noted.

3) Certain important distinctions, not heretofore generally recognized by American teachers, are indicated throughout the grammar; *e. g.*, (*a*) the tone-long é (ֵ), heightened from ă, which is seen in Segholates, in ל״ה Imperfects and Participles, and elsewhere; (*b*) the naturally long *e* (ֵי) contracted from *ay*, which occurs in plural nouns before the pronominal suffixes ךָ, הָ, and in certain Imperfects before נָה; (*c*) the ô obscured from â, as distinguished from the ô = *aw*.

4) Instead of adopting a new Paradigm-word for each class of weak verbs, the verb קטל is retained, with such variation as the particular weak verb under consideration demanded; *e. g.*, עטל for the פ׳ guttural verb, קטט for the ע״ע verb, קוּל for the ע״ו verb. There can be no objection to this method. Many grammarians have adopted it in the treatment of noun-formation. Experience has shown that, in this way, men learn the verb more rapidly and more thoroughly.

5) In the treatment of the strong verb, the student is referred, in every case, to the primary form or ground-form from which the form in use has arisen in accordance with the phonetic laws of the language. That treatment which starts with stems having the form which occurs in the Perf. 3 m. sg., or Impf. 3 m. sg., is, at the same time, unscientific and unsatisfactory. The bugbear of Hebrew grammar is the weak verb. Nor will it be otherwise so long as the effort is made to explain the forms of weak verbs from those of the strong verb. How absurd, for example, to derive יָקוּם from a form like יִקְטֹל; but how simple to derive it from a form like יַקְטֵל, the ground-form of יִקְטֹל. Together with the form in use, the student should learn also the primary form from which the usual form is derived. This method will furnish a knowledge of the language, which will be not only more scientific, but also more lasting.

6) Particular attention is given to the subject of noun-formation, and on this is based the treatment of noun-inflection. The same method which would teach the primary forms of verbal stems, will also teach the primary forms of noun-stems.

7) That fiction of Hebrew grammarians, the connecting-vowel, has

been practically discarded. The Hebrew has no connecting-vowels. The vowels incorrectly called connecting-vowels are the relics of old case- or stem-endings. These case- or stem-endings, summarily disposed of in current grammars under the head of "paragogic" vowels, are restored to the position which their existence and occurrence demand.

But it is asked, What has a beginner to do with all this? Why should a grammar which proposes only to consider the "elements" of the language, take up these subjects? While this may do for specialists, of what service is it to him who studies Hebrew only for exegetical purposes? Our reply is this :—

1) The experiment of teaching men something about Hebrew grammar, of giving them only a superficial knowledge, has been tried for half a century; and it has failed. Men instructed in this manner take no interest in the study, learn little or nothing of the language, and forget, almost before it is learned, the little that they may have acquired. If for no other reason, the adoption of a new system is justified by the lamentable failure of the old to furnish any practical results.

2) Those who take up the study of Hebrew are men, not children. Why should they not learn, as they proceed, the explanation of this or that fact? Why should the student be told that the Infinitive Construct (קְטֹל) is formed from the Absolute (קָטוֹל) by rejecting the pretonic qāmĕṣ? Is it not better that he should learn at once that the ō of the Construct is from ŭ, while the ô of the Absolute is from â, and thus be enabled to grasp all the more firmly those two great phonetic laws of the language, *heightening* and *obscuration?*

3) The best way, *always*, to learn a thing is the right way, even if, at first, it is more difficult. If there *is* a difference between the ō of the Imperfect, Imperative and Infinitive Construct on the one hand, and the ô of the Infinitive Absolute and Participles on the other, what is gained by passing over it in silence?

4) In order to learn any subject, the student must be interested in that subject. Is he not more likely to be interested in an accurate, scientific treatment, than in an arbitrary, superficial treatment?

The treatment adopted in the Elements is an inductive one, so

far as it was possible to make it such. In the discussion of each subject there are first given sufficient data, either in the way of words taken from the text, or of Paradigms, to form a basis for the work. The words cited are from the early chapters of Genesis, with which the student is supposed to be familiarizing himself, as the subjects are being taken up. Where these chapters furnished no suitable example, a word is taken from some other book, the chapter and verse being cited in each case. It is intended that the student shall feel in all his work that he is dealing with the actual facts of the language, and not with hypothetical forms. After the presentation of the "facts," the principles taught by these facts are stated as concisely as possible. While the book is an elementary treatise and, for this reason, does not aim to take up the exceptions and anomalies of the language, it will be found to contain a treatment of all that is essential, and to include everything of importance which can be classified. In the treatment of the strong and weak verbs, a list is given under each class of the more important verbs belonging to this class. This list may be used as an exercise, or merely for handy reference.

The author lays no claim to originality so far as concerns the material employed; there is indeed little room for originality in this line. In the matter, however, of arrangement, and of statement, he confidently believes that a kind of help is here afforded the student which cannot be found elsewhere.

In the work of preparation, the best and latest authorities have been freely used. Special acknowledgment is due the grammars of Bickell, Gesenius (Kautzsch), and Davidson; but valuable aid has been received from those of Green, Nordheimer, Kalisch, Land, Ewald, Olshausen, König, Stade, and Böttcher.

For his assistance in the preparation of the manuscript for the printer, and for many valuable suggestions, the author is indebted to Mr. Frederic J. Gurney, of Morgan Park. He desires also to express his thanks to Mr. C. E. Crandall, of Milton, Wis., for aid rendered by him in the verification of references and in the revision of the proof-sheets, and to Rev. John W. Payne, of Morgan Park, Ill., for the skill and care exhibited in the typographical finish and accuracy of the book. He is under obligations, still further, to Professors C. R.

Brown, of Newton Centre, S. Burnham, of Hamilton, E. L. Curtis, of Chicago, and F. B. Denio, of Bangor, for useful suggestions and corrections.

It is generally conceded that in America we are on the eve of a great revival in the department of Semitic study. It is the author's hope that this volume may contribute something toward this greatly needed awakening. Trusting that the new edition may be received with the same favor as those which have preceded it, and that its shortcomings will be as far as possible overlooked, he places the book, although with many misgivings, in the hands of those who favor the Inductive Method.

W. R. H.

Morgan Park, Ill., Sept. 1, 1885.

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PART FIRST—ORTHOGRAPHY

I. The Letters

1. Alphabet

	Sign.	Equiv-alent.	Name.	Num. Value.		Sign.	Equiv-alent.	Name.	Num. Value.
1	א	'	'Å-lĕf	1	12	ל	l	Lå-mĕđ	30
2	ב	b	Bêθ	2	13	מ	m	Mêm	40
	[ב	v	]		14	נ	n	Nûn	50
3	ג	g	Gî-mĕl	3	15	ס	s	Så-mĕχ	60
	[ג	ğ	]		16	ע	'	'Å-yĭn	70
4	ד	d	Då-lĕθ	4	17	פ	p	Pê	80
	[ד	đ=	*th* in *this*]			[פ	f	]	
5	ה	h	Hê	5	18	צ	ṣ	Ṣå-đê	90
6	ו	w	Wåw	6	19	ק	ḳ	Ḳôf	100
7	ז	z	Zå-yĭn	7	20	ר	r	Rêš	200
8	ח	ḥ	Ḥêθ	8	21	שׁ שׂ	š, ś	Šîn, Śîn	300
9	ט	ṭ	Ṭêθ	9					
10	י	y	Yôđ	10					
11	כ	k	Kåf	20	22	ת	t	Tåw	400
	[כ	χ	]			[ת	θ=*th* in *cloth*]		

1. The Hebrew language has twenty-two letters; these are consonants and are written from right to left.

2. The vowels in the "names" of the letters, given above, are sounded according to the English equivalents given in § 5. The "equivalents" for the consonants given above are rather to be regarded as symbols suggestive of the characters they represent than as exact reproductions.

3. The equivalent of each sign is the initial letter of its name.

4. The six consonants written with a dot in them are also written without the dot; but then they are changed in pronunciation, viz., ב = v; ג = ğ; ד = đ; כ = χ; פ = f; ת = θ; see § 12.

2. *Remarks on the Pronunciation of Letters*

1. אֵת = ʾēθ (1:1)[1]; הָאָרֶץ = hå-ʾå-rĕṣ (1:1); אֱלֹהִים = ʾᵉlô-hîm (1:1); תְּהוֹם = θᵉhôm (1:2).

2. עַל = ʿăl (1:2); עֶרֶב = ʿĕ-rĕv (1:5); רָקִיעַ = rå-ḳî(ă)ʿ (1:6).

3. אֶחָד = ʾĕ-ḥåd (1:5); חֹשֶׁךְ = ḥṓ-šĕχ (1:2); מְרַחֶפֶת = mᵊră-ḥĕ́-fĕθ (1:2).

4. קָרָא = ḳå-rå' (1:5); כִּי = kî (1:4); בֹּקֶר = bṓ-ḳĕr (1:5).

5. טוֹב = ṭôv (1:4); מִתַּחַת = mĭt-tắ-ḥăθ (1:7); הַקָּטֹן = hăḳ-ḳå-ṭōn (1:16).

6. בְּרֵאשִׁית = bᵊrē'-šiθ (1:1); וַיַּעַשׂ = wăy-yắ-ʿăś (1:7); חֹשֶׁךְ = ḥṓ-šĕχ (1:2).

7. עֵץ = ʿēṣ (1:11); תּוֹצֵא = tô-ṣē'(1:12); יְסֹגֵר = yĭs-gōr (2:21).

8. וְאֵת = wᵉʾēθ (1:1); וָבֹהוּ = wå-vṓ-hû (1:2); וְרוּחַ = wᵉrû(ă)ḥ (1:2).

1. א (') is a laryngeal stop, made by bringing the edges of the larynx together, thus shutting off the emission of the breath; ה (h) is a "rough breathing," like *h* in *how*.

2. ע (ʿ) is a sound peculiar to the Semitic and made far down in the larynx; it is so difficult of utterance that no attempt is made to reproduce it here.

3. ח (ḥ) was a deep laryngeal; it is now generally pronounced like *ch* in the German *Buch*.

4. ק (ḳ) is a *k*-sound, but pronounced farther back on the palate than כ (k).

5. ט (ṭ) is a dental sound made with the tip of the tongue higher up than in the pronunciation of ת (t)[2].

6. שׁ (š) is pronounced like the English *sh*; שׂ (ś) is an ordinary *s*-sound, now indistinguishable from ס (s).

7. צ (ṣ) is a sharp hissing *s*-sound; more emphatic than the ordinary ס (s).

8. ו (w) is pronounced like *w* in *water*, and not like our *v*.

9. The spirant כ (χ) is pronounced like weak German *ch* in *Kirche*.

10. The spirant ג (ğ) is pronounced like *g* in German *Tage*.

[1] The chapter and verse in Genesis, in which a given word is found, are thus indicated; 1:1—meaning chapter 1, verse 1; 2:3—meaning chapter 2, verse 3, etc.

[2] In ordinary practice, ט and ת are scarcely, if at all, to be distinguished.

3. *Remarks on the Forms of Letters*

1. בְּרֵאשִׁית בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֵת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֵת

2. כִּי (1:4) | אֱלֹהִים (1:1) | פְּנֵי (1:2) | פְּנֵי (1:2) | תּוֹצֵא (1:12)
   הַשֶּׁךְ (1:2) | הַמָּיִם (1:2) | בֵּין (1:4) | עוֹף (1:20) | עֵץ (1:11)

3. כְּוֹכָבִים (1:16); בִּרְגַת (1:28), פְּנֵי (1:2); דֶּרֶךְ (3:24);
   הָיְתָה (1:2), חֹשֶׁךְ (1:2); וַיְהִי (1:3); בֵּין (1:4), זֶרַע (1:11);
   טוֹב (1:4), מַיִם (1:2); יְסֹגֵר (2:21), יוֹם (1:5); רָקִיעַ (1:6),
   תּוֹצֵא (1:12); חֹשֶׁךְ (1:4), עֵשֶׂב (1:11).

1. Words are written from right to left, and may not be divided; when it is necessary to fill out a line, certain letters (א, ה, ל, ם, ת) are extended.

2. Five letters (כ, מ, נ, פ, צ) have two forms; the second (ך, ם, ן, ף, ץ) is used at the end of words.

3. Certain letters, very similar in form, are to be carefully distinguished: ב, כ; ג, נ; ד, ר; ה, ח, ת; ו, י, ן; ט, מ; ם, ס; ע, צ; שׁ, שׂ.

4. *The Classification of Letters*

	Labials.	Labio-Dentals.	Dentals.	Palatals.	Velars.	Laryngeals
Stops	פ ב		ט ת ד		ק כ ג	א
Fricatives	ו	פ ב	ת ד צ שׂ ס ז שׁ	י	כ ג	ע ח ה
Nasals	מ		נ			
Lateral			ל			
Rolled			ר			

Hebrew words consist of consonants and vowels as in all other languages. The use of the breath is fundamental in the production of these sounds. Vowels are produced by the relatively free, unobstructed emission of the breath, the modifications of vowel-sound being caused by varying positions of the vocal organs. Consonants, on the other hand, involve either a total or a partial obstruction of the breath. The Hebrew consonants, therefore, are classified on two bases: (1) the use of the breath in their production, (2) the vocal organs employed.

1. The first classification includes five groups of sounds:

a. The *Stops* which involve a complete stoppage of the breath.

b. The *Fricatives* produced by the friction of the breath escaping through some narrow passage.

Remark.—The Fricatives בּ, גּ, דּ, כּ, פּ, תּ may for convenience be designated spirants.

c. The *Nasal* sounds in which the breath is emitted through the nose.

d. The *Lateral* sound (ל *l*) in which the breath escapes along openings on one or both sides of the tongue.

e. The *Rolled* sound (ר *r*) in which the tongue rapidly taps the teeth or the ridge of the teeth, thus successively obstructing and freeing the passage of air.

2. The second classification, based on the organs of speech employed, falls into six sub-divisions:

a. The *Labials* proper involve the closing or partial closing of the lips.

b. The *Labio-Dentals,* a special variety of labials, are made by allowing the breath to escape with the front teeth placed upon the lower lip.

c. The *Dentals* are made with the tip of the tongue touching, or in close proximity to, the front teeth. Of these some bring the tip of the tongue close to the front teeth, or in contact with them, while with others the contact or approach is a little farther back on the tongue. The difference between בּ and ב, תּ and ת, גּ and ג, פּ and פ, דּ and ד, כּ and כ is that in the stops the breath is fully checked, while in the spirants the breath is allowed a partial outlet.

d. The *Palatal* consonant (י *y*) involves the approach toward the highest part of the palate of that part of the tongue which is opposite the top of the palate.

e. The *Velars* involve contact between the tongue and the soft palate (velum). Of these ק is made the farthest back.

f. The *Laryngeals* involve action of the larynx which is not as yet clearly understood.

Note 1.—A third classification is generally recognized by students of phonetics: viz., *voiced* and *unvoiced* consonants. The former involve vibration of the vocal cords, the latter do not. Examples of voiced consonants are בּ, דּ, and of unvoiced, פּ, תּ. But for further details of phonetics the student may refer to G. Noël-Armfield, *General Phonetics for Missionaries and Students of Languages* (Cambridge: Heffer & Sons, 1915).

II. Vowels

5. *The Vowel-Signs*[1]

1. בָּ, רָא, שָׁ, הָ, אָ, תָה, וָ; הַשׁ, מַ, עַל, חַמ, חַת, מַב
2. וֹשׁ, לֹם, מוֹק, מוֹת, יוֹק, יִם; נִי, דִיל, כִי, חַיִ, חַיִם, שִׁית
3. שֶׁר, קֶר, רֶב, פֶּת, שֶׁךְ, רֶץ; שֵׁ, מֵ, בֵּין, דֵּל, נֵי, רֵ
4. וּל, וּק, רֻם, לֻק, כֻּל; דוּ, בוּ, צוּ, יוּ, וּו, רוּ, הוּ
5. עָב, אָךְ, שָׁם, כָּל־; שֹׁל, תֹ־, לֹ־, אוֹר, יוֹם, חוֹם
6. הָ, קָ; הֶ, אֶ; עֲ, אֲ; מְ, תְ, פְּ, יְ, וְ, בְּ

1. ◌ָ is pronounced as *å* in *åll*; ◌ַ like *ă* in *class*.

2. יִ◌ is pronounced as *i* in *machine*; ◌ִ (*i. e.*, without a following י), as *i* in *pin*.[2]

3. יֵ◌ or ◌ֵ is pronounced as *ey* in *they*; ◌ֶ as *e* in *met*.

4. וּ is pronounced as *oo* in *moon*; ◌ֻ as *u* in *put*.[2]

5. וֹ or ◌ֹ is pronounced as *o* in *note*; ◌ָ practically the same as *å* in *åll*, the same sign being used for both sounds.

6. *a.* ◌ְ is a very quickly uttered sound, as *e* in *below*, when the word is pronounced rapidly, so as to slur over the *e* and run the *b* and *l* almost (but not quite) together; thus—*b'low*, not *below*, nor *blow*; *p'lice*, not *police*, nor *plice*.

b. ◌ֲ (a combination of ◌ַ and ◌ְ) is a little fuller in sound than ◌ְ, and with a slight *ă* quality.

c. ◌ֱ (a combination of ◌ֶ and ◌ְ) is a little fuller in sound than ◌ְ, and with a slight *ĕ* quality.

d. ◌ֳ (a combination of ◌ָ (*ŏ*) and ◌ְ) is a little fuller in sound than ◌ְ, and with a slight *å* or *ŏ* quality.

6. *The Vowel-Letters*

Before the introduction[3] of vowel-signs (§ 5.), certain weak consonants, א, ה, ו, י, were sometimes used to indicate the vowel-sounds, and hence were called *vowel-letters:*

[1] All *letters* in Hebrew are consonants; the alphabet contains no vowels. To supply the lack of vowels the above system of vowel-signs was introduced.

[2] Sometimes ◌ִ is written where יִ◌ was intended, and ◌ֻ where וּ was intended; in such cases ◌ִ is pronounced as יִ◌ (*i* in *machine*), and ◌ֻ as וּ (*oo* in *moon*).

[3] These signs were introduced between the sixth and eighth centuries A. D.

1. קאם[1] = ḳâm; היתה = hå-yᵉθå (1 : 2); היה = ḥăy-yâ (1 : 20).
2. תהו = θō-hû (1 : 2); רוח = rû(ă)ḥ (1 : 2); היו = hå-yû (1 : 15); אור = 'ôr (1 : 3); טוב = ṭôv (1 : 4); יום = yôm (1 : 5).
3. אלהים = 'ᵉlô-hîm (1 : 1); ראשית = rē'-šiθ (1 : 1); שלישי = šᵉlî-šî (1 : 13); פני = pᵉnê (1 : 2); שני = šᵉnê (1 : 16); בין = bên (1 : 4).
4. יהיה = yĭh-yê (1 : 29); מקוה = mĭḳ-wê (1 : 10); אהלה = 'ŏhᵒ-lô (12 : 8).

1. The a-sound was indicated, when medial, by the laryngeal א; when final, by the laryngeal ה.

Note 1.—Medial a (å or â) was indicated rarely; final å was generally, though not uniformly, indicated.[2]

Note 2.—The letter א, when the final letter of a root, does not belong here; since, in this case, it is not a vowel-letter, but has merely lost its consonantal character.

2. The sounds û and ô were indicated by ו.

Note.—Medial û and ô were generally indicated; final û and ô were always indicated.

3. The sounds î and ê were indicated by י.

Note.—Medial î and ê were generally indicated; final î and ê were always indicated.

4. The sounds ê and ô, when final, were frequently indicated by ה.

Note 1.—Only *long* vowels were thus indicated, and, with but few exceptions, besides å, only the naturally long (§ 30.) vowels.

Note 2.—Vowels indicated thus are said to be written *fully;* when not thus indicated, they are said to be written *defectively.*

Note 3.—Briefly stated, the use of the vowel-letters may thus be put:

The vowels î and ê, medial and final, are represented by.....י.
The vowels û and ô, medial and final, are represented by.....ו.
Final vowels, except î and û, are represented by.....ה.

Note 4.—In the later books of the Old Testament the *full* writing is more common than in the earlier books, the tone-long vowels (§ 31.) being often thus represented.

[1] Hos. 10 : 14.

[2] *Cf.* קָלָה (3 : 10); אֲכָלָה (3 : 11).

7. *The Classification of the Vowel-Sounds*

The primary vowel-sounds in Hebrew are represented by the three vowels ă (◌ַ), ĭ (◌ִ), and ŭ (◌ֻ). Of these ă is made with the widest opening of the vocal organs; ĭ is made with a narrower opening and with the breath striking the front of the hard palate; ŭ is also made with a narrow opening, but farther back in the mouth, and with rounding of the lips.

Closely related to the foregoing are five other sounds, viz., ĕ (◌ֶ), ē (◌ֵ), å (◌ָ), ŏ (◌ֹ), and ō (◌ֹ). Of these, ĕ is midway between ă and ĭ, and may arise from either by *deflection*. Likewise å and ŏ are midway between ă and ŭ, and are so closely alike as to be represented by the same sign; å comes from ă under the influence of the tone by a *rounding* of the lips, while ŏ comes from ŭ without tonal influence by a lowering of the back of the tongue, which produces a greater opening as for the ă sounds—this may also be designated as *deflection*. The remaining two vowels, ē and ō, arise from ĭ and ŭ, respectively, under the influence of the tone; each of them is made farther back on the palate than its corresponding short vowel. Hence we shall speak of ē and ō as *lowered* respectively from ĭ and ŭ.

In addition to these vowel-sounds, there are two other classes, viz., those made by *lengthening* the primary vowel-sounds and those made by *reducing* them to their lowest terms.

The naturally long vowels are of three classes, viz., (1) those arising from *contraction*, *e. g.*, ă + w = ô; (2) those arising in *compensation* for the quiescence or loss of a consonant, *e. g.*, in יֹאמֵר the א has quiesced causing ă to become â, which was then rounded to ô; (3) those which acquired their length in the earliest stages of the language and are found as characteristic of certain formations, *e. g.*, the ô of the Ḳăl active participle which has been rounded from â.

The *reduced* vowels are of two classes, viz., (1) the simple Šᵉwâ which is a neutral sound to which any one of the short vowels may be reduced, and (2) the compound Šᵉwâ which has a distinct form for each of the three short vowels, viz., ◌ֲ from ă, ◌ֱ from ĭ, and ◌ֳ from ŭ.

The vowel-sounds, therefore, may be classified according to (1)

their organic formation, (2) their quantity, (3) their nature, (4) their value:

1. Classified according to their *organic formation*, they are:
   a. A-class, including the *a*-vowels and those derived from them.
   b. I-class, including the *i*-vowels and those derived from them.
   c. U-class, including the *u*-vowels and those derived from them.
2. Classified according to their *quantity*, they are:

	a-class.	*i*-class.	*u*-class.
a. Short,	◌ַ ◌ָ	◌ִ ◌ֵ	◌ֻ ◌ָ(ŏ)
b. Long,	◌ָ	◌ִי, ◌ֵי or ◌ֶי, ◌ֵי	◌ֽוּ, ◌ֹ or ◌ָו
c. Reduced,	◌ְ ◌ֲ	◌ְ ◌ֱ	◌ְ ◌ֳ

Note.—The vowels ◌ִ and ◌ֻ are sometimes called doubtful; because, not infrequently, they are the defective writing of a long vowel.

3. Classified according to their *origin* or *nature*, they are:

a. Pure	ă;	ĭ;	ŭ.
b. Deflected	ĕ from ă;	ĕ from ĭ;	ŏ from ŭ.
c. Attenuated	ĭ from ă;		
d. Tone-Long	å from ă;	ē from ĭ;	ō from ŭ.
e. Naturally Long	â;	î;	û.
	ô from â;	ê;	ô.
		ê (=◌ֵי or ◌ֶי)	

f. Reduced . . . . . ᵉ and ᵃ; ᵉ and ᵉ; ᵉ and ᵒ.

4. Classified according to their *value* in inflection, they are:

a. Changeable—viz., (1) all short vowels not followed by a consonant in the same syllable; (2) tone-long; (3) reduced.

b. Unchangeable—viz., (1) short vowels followed by a consonant in the same syllable; (2) naturally long.

Note.—*Changeable* and *unchangeable* here apply only to changes of *quantity*, not of quality.

8. *The Names of the Vowels*

The following table presents the arrangement of the vowel-sounds according to their quantity (§ 7. 2), and at the same time gives the technical name of each sound.

Class.	Long.			Short.			Reduced.		
A-Class.	ָ	â, å	Ḳåměṣ						
	ֵי	ê	Sᵉğôl	ַ	ă	Păθăḥ	ֲ	ᵉ	Simple Šᵉwâ
							ֲ	ª	Ḥåṭēf-Păθăḥ
I-Class.	ִי	î	Ḥîrĕḳ	ִ	ĭ	Ḥîrĕḳ	ִ	ᵉ	Simple Sᵉwâ
	ֵ	ê, ē	Ṣērê	ֶ	ĕ	Sᵉğôl	ֶ	ᵉ	Ḥåṭēf-Sᵉğôl
U-Class.	וּ	û	Šûrĕḳ	ֻ	ŭ	Ḳĭbbûṣ	ֻ	ᵉ	Simple Šᵉwâ
	ֹ	ô, ō	Ḥôlĕm	ָ	ŏ	Ḳåměṣ-Ḥåṭûf	ָ	ᵒ	Ḥåṭēf-Ḳåměṣ

9. *Simple and Compound Šᵉwâ*

1. וְ originally וְ; בְּ originally בַּ; רְקִיעַ (1 : 15), but רָקִיעַ (1 : 6).
2. מְאֹרֹת (1 : 14); אֲשֶׁר (1 : 7); יַעֲקֹב (2 : 24); אֱלֹהִים (1 : 1); מְלֶאכֶת (2 : 23).

1. Simple Šᵉwâ (ְ) is a neutral sound which may arise from any of the short vowels and represents the minimum of vowel-sound. (For transliteration and pronunciation see § 5. 6. *a*).

2. Compound Šᵉwâ (ֱ, ֲ, ֳ) is a more audible sound than simple Šᵉwâ (§ 5. 6. *b. c. d.*), and is found, instead of simple Šᵉwâ, chiefly under laryngeals. Each of the three classes of vowels has its own distinctive compound Šᵉwâ.

10. *Vocal Šᵉwâ*

1. בְּרֵאשִׁית (1:1); תְּהוֹם (1:2); הָיְתָה (1:2); יִשְׁרְצוּ (1:20).
2. *a.* וַיְהִי = wăy-hî (1:3).
   b. בְּרִקִיעַ = bĭr-ḳî(ă)ʿ (1:15); מִלְאוּ = mŭl-ʾû (1:28).
   c. יַעֲזֹב = yăʿᵃ-zŏv (2:24); לְקָחָהּ = lŭḳᵒ-ḥå (2:23); יַעֲלֶה = yăʿᵃ-lê (2:6).
   d. בְּדָגַת = bĭd-ğăθ (1:28); וַיְכַל = wăy-χăl (2:2); עָבְדָה = ʿŏv-đåh (2:15).

1. Vocal Šᵉwâ is always *initial, i. e.*, it goes with the *following* vowel to form a syllable.

2. Certain forms in which Šᵉwâ seems to waver between two sylla-

bles, and is consequently called *medial* by many grammarians, are to be treated as follows:

a. Forms with wâw-conversive (§ **70.**), where the dâğēš-fŏrtē has disappeared, were originally pronounced like wăy-yᵉhî; but with the loss of the second yôd the vocal Šᵉwâ also disappeared; hence such forms are better pronounced as wăy-hî, etc., ay being treated as a diphthong.

b. Similarly Šᵉwâ is silent in such forms with prefixed prepositions as bĭr-ḳî(ă)' and lim-'ô-rôθ and in forms like mil-'û.

Note. This pronunciation is attested by such forms as לִנְפֹל[1] and חֶשְׁפִּי.[2] That there was more or less variation in such cases, however, is clear from the variation in the use of dâğēš-lēnē in spirants after such a Šᵉwâ, from the fact that the Hebrew uses the same sign for a vocal Šᵉwâ and a silent Šᵉwâ, and from the testimony of the transliterations in the older strata of the Septuagint (§ **11.**). *Cf.* similar variations in spoken English, *e. g.*, tol-e-ra-ble and tol-rᵉble, con-side-ra-ble and con-sid-rᵉble; ath-letic and ath-e-letic.

c. In such forms as יְעוֹב, etc., the Šᵉwâ is only a helping vowel and does not affect the general situation; *cf.* the similar situation in such forms as שָׁלַחַתְּ, where the coming in of paθaḥ-furtive does not increase the number of syllables.

d. In forms with spirants after a so-called medial Šᵉwâ, the absence of the dâğēš is a survival from an earlier stage when a vowel-sound was heard before the spirant; *cf.* again שָׁלַחְתְּ, in which the presence of the later păθăḥ-furtive does not change the older hard sound of the *t*.

11. Silent Šᵉwâ

1. וַיִּקְרָא = wăy-yĭḳ-râ' (1 : 5); וַיַּבְדֵּל = wăy-yăv-dēl (1 : 7); מַבְדִּיל = măv-dîl (1 : 6).

2. *a.* חַשְׁכָּה (1 : 4); בְּתוֹךְ (1 : 6); הַהֹלֵךְ (2 : 14).

b. אַתְּ = 'ătt; נָתַתְּ = nâ-θătt; קָטַלְתְּ = ḳā-ṭāltt.

Remark. בְּרֵאשִׁית (1 : 1); וּבֵין (1 : 4); טוֹב (1 : 4); יוֹם (1 : 5); רָאשִׁים (2 : 10).

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[1] Jer. 51 : 49. [2] Isa. 47 : 2.

The simple Šᵉwâ (ְ), aside from its use to indicate a vowel-sound (§ 9.), appears frequently where it has no sound. It occurs thus:

1. Under all consonants standing in the *middle* of a word and closing a syllable (§ 26.).

2. Under a final letter, when that letter

a. Is Kăf; or

b. Is a consonant containing Dâğēš-fŏrtē or lēnē, or preceded by another consonant with Šᵉwâ.

3. Under an *initial* consonant in שְׁתִּי, שְׁתַּיִם.

Remark.—The weak letters א, ה, ו, י, when quiescent, or used as vowel-letters (§ 6.), do not, of course, receive this silent Šᵉwâ.

Note 1.—Šᵉwâ under an *initial* consonant, whether of a word or of a syllable, is always *vocal.*

Note 2.—Šᵉwâ under a final consonant, whether of a word or of a syllable, is always *silent.*

III. Other Points

12. Dåğēš-Lēnē

1. בְּרֵאשִׁית (1 : 1); הָיְתָה (1 : 2); וָבֹהוּ (1 : 2); בְּתוֹךְ (1 : 6); עַל־פְּנֵי (1 : 2); בּוֹ פְּרִי (1 : 29); יִסְגֹּר (2 : 21); מַבְדִּיל (1 : 6).

2. כִּדְגַת = bĭd-ğăθ (1 : 28); לְעָבְדָהּ = lᵉ·ŏv-dåh (2 : 15).

3. בְּצַלְמוֹ בְּצֶלֶם (1 : 27); וּנְקֵבָה בָּרָא (1 : 27); כִּי בְיוֹם (2 : 17); רְדוּ בִּדְגַת (1 : 28); תְּגֵעוּ בּוֹ פֶּן (3 : 3).

1. The letters ב, ג, ד, כ, פ, ת, have two sounds. Their hard sound (*b, g, d, k, p, t*) is indicated by a point called Dåğēš-lēnē, which they regularly receive whenever they do not immediately follow a vowel-sound.

Note 1.—As fricatives they are pronounced: ב = *v;* ד = đ = *th* in *those;* פ = *f* in *fat* (cf. *ph* in *philosophy*); ת = *θ* = *th* in *thin;* כ = *χ*, like German *ch* in *Kirche*, but made farther forward; ג (= ğ in German *Tage*) is not in ordinary practice distinguished from ג (= *g*).

Note 2.—To distinguish these six fricatives from the rest of the class thus named, we shall call them *Spirants.* The term spirant is commonly used in a wider sense than this, but for practical purposes we may confine it here to this definite usage.

2. These spirants without Dåğēš-lēnē usually follow a vowel-sound, but sometimes the absence of the Dåğēš persists even after the preceding vowel has disappeared.

Note.—The soft sound of these letters after preceding vowels is due to the failure to shut off completely the emission of the breath involved in the pronunciation of the vowel which would result in a *stop* (ד, ת, etc., *cf.* § 4.). *Cf.* the common Irish pronunciation of *lady* as *laḋy*, and *better* as *bĕθĕr.*

3. When by a disjunctive accent (§ 23. 2. *a*) one of these letters is cut off from whatever may precede it, as at the beginning of a chapter, verse, or section of a verse, it does not immediately follow a vowel and hence takes Dåğēš-lēnē.

13. Dåğēš-Fŏrtē

1. הַשָּׁמַיִם = hăš-šå-mă-yĭm (1 : 1); הַמַּיִם = hăm-mă-yĭm (1 : 7); הִיבְּשָׁה = hăy-yăb-bå-šå (1 : 9); הַמְּאֹרֹת = hăm-mᵉ'ô-rôθ (1 : 16).
2. הַוָּה = ḥăw-wå (3 : 20); מִתַּחַת = mĭt-tă-ḥăθ (1 : 7); הַבְּהֵמָה = hăb-bᵉhē-må (1 : 25); הַדַּעַת = hăd-dă-'ăθ (2 : 17).

1. The doubling of a letter is indicated by a point in its bosom, called Dåğēš-fŏrtē. Consonants may be doubled, however, only when they immediately follow a full vowel.

2. The point in Wåw and in the spirants is always Dåğēš-fŏrtē, if preceded by a full vowel.

Note 1.—Dåğēš-fŏrtē in a spirant serves also as Dåğēš-lēnē, doubling the *hard,* not the *soft,* sound of the spirant.

Note 2.—A syllable whose final consonant has Dåğēš-fŏrtē is called *sharpened* (§ **26.** 2. N. 1).

Note 3.—A doubled letter is regularly preceded by a short vowel; this is generally a *pure* (§ **29.** 1–3) vowel, seldom a deflected (§ **29.** 4, 5) vowel.

14. Omission of Dåğēš-Fŏrtē

1. וַיְכַל (2:2) *for* וַיְכַלֵּ; וַיְצִו (2:16) *for* וַיְצַוֵּ; אִם (2:24) *for* אִמּ.
2. וַיְהִי (1:3) *for* וַיְהִיִ; חַיְתוֹ (1:24) *for* חַיְתּוֹ; לְקָחָה (2:23) *for* לְקֻחָהּ.
3. הָאוֹר (1 : 4) *for* הַאוֹר; הַתְּשֵׁךְ (1 : 4) *for* הַתְּשֵׁךְּ; הַהֹלֵךְ (2 : 14) *for* הַהֹלֵךְּ.

1. Dåğēš-fŏrtē is *always* omitted from a final vowelless consonant, there being nothing in this case to support the doubling.[1]

2. It is often omitted from medial consonants which have only a Šᵉwâ to support them. (But a spirant may not thus lose Dåğēš-fŏrtē.)

3. It is always omitted from the laryngeals, א, ה, ח, ע, and ר.

Note 1.—When Dåğēš-fŏrtē is omitted from a laryngeal and no compensation made for the loss by the strengthening of the preceding vowel, the Dåğēš is said to be implied or understood.

[1] The only exceptions to this statement are אַתְּ *thou* (f.), and נָתַתְּ *thou* (f.) *didst give.*

Note 2.—Dâğēš may be thus implied in ח, ה, and ע, but not in א and ר.

Note 3.—The syllable preceding a consonant in which Dâğēš-fŏrtē is thus implied is really a closed syllable.

15. Kinds of Dâğēš-Fŏrtē

1. מִתַּחַת (1 : 7) *for* מִן־תַּחַת; יְקַוּוּ (1 : 9) *for* יִנָּקְווּ; נְתַתִּי (1 : 29) *for* נָתַנְתִּי; מִמֶּנּוּ (3 : 22) *for* מִן־מֶן־נוּ; יַקַּח (2 : 21) *for* יִלָּקַח.

2. וְקִדֵּשׁ (2 : 3); וְכִלּוּ (2 : 1); מִתְהַלֵּךְ (3 : 8); חַטָּאת (4 : 7); כְּנוֹר (4 : 21).

3. עִשִּׂה־פְּרִי (1 : 12); אֶעֱשֶׂה־לּוֹ (2 : 18); לָקַחְהִּ־וֹאת (2 : 23).

4. הַלְּבָן (17 : 17); הַצְּפִינוֹ (Ex. 2 : 3); מִקְדָּשׁ (Ex. 15 : 17).

5. חָדֲלוּ (Judg. 5 : 7); וְיַחֲלוּ (Job 29 : 21); יְצַהֵּלוּ (Isa. 33 : 12).

6. אֵלֶּה (2 : 4); לָמָּה (4 : 6); הֵנָּה (6 : 2); [הֵמָּה].

1. When the doubling represents the combination of two similar, or the assimilation of two dissimilar consonants, the Dâğēš-fŏrtē is called *compensative.*

2. When the doubling is characteristic of a grammatical form, the Dâğēš-fŏrtē is called *characteristic.*

3. When by its use the initial letter of a word is joined to the final vowel of a preceding word, the Dâğēš-fŏrtē is called *conjunctive.*

4. When it is inserted in a consonant with Šᵉwâ, which is preceded by a short vowel, to make the Šᵉwâ audible, the Dâğēš-fŏrtē is called *separative.*

5. When the doubling strengthens or emphasizes the final tone-syllable of a section or verse, the Dâğēš-fŏrtē is called *emphatic.*

6. When the doubling gives greater firmness to the preceding vowel, the Dâğēš-fŏrtē is called *firmative.*

16. Măppîḳ and Râfê

1. לְמִינָהּ (1 : 24); לְעָבְדָהּ (2 : 15); לִשְׁמְרָהּ (2 : 15); לְאִישָׁהּ (3 : 6); עִמָּהּ (3 : 6); זַרְעָהּ (3 : 15).

2. לָמַיִם (1:6); בְּדָגַת (1:26); לְקָחָה (2:23); וּמֵחֶלְבֵּהֶן (4:4); וַיְהַרְגֵּהוּ (4:8).

1. Măppîḳ (מַפִּיק *extender*) is a point placed in final ה, when this letter is used as a consonant, and not as a vowel-letter.

Note.—Măppîḳ is written in MSS. also in א,[1] ן and י.

2. Râfê (רָפֶה *rest*) is a horizontal stroke placed over a letter, to call particular attention to the *absence* of Dâğēš or Măppîḳ.

17. Măḳḳēf

1. עַל־פְּנֵי (1:2); וַיְהִי־עֶרֶב (1:3); וַיְהִי־אוֹר (1:5); זְרֹעוֹ־בוֹ (1:11).

2. אֶת־הָאוֹר (1:4); כָּל־נֶפֶשׁ (1:21); יִמְשָׁל־בָּךְ (3:16); וְשֵׁם־הַנָּהָר (2:13).

1. Măḳḳēf (מַקֵּף *binder*) is a horizontal stroke placed between two words, to indicate that they are to be pronounced together and accented as if they formed but a single word.

2. If the former of two words, joined by Măḳḳēf, should contain a long vowel in a closed syllable (§ 26. 2), such a vowel gives way to a short vowel, or receives Mĕθĕğ (§ 18. 4).

18. Mĕθĕğ

1. הַכּוֹכָבִים (1:9); תֵּרָאֶה (1:9); הָרָקִיעַ (1:7); וַיְהִי־אוֹר (1:3); הָאַרְבָּעִים (18:29).

2. הָיְתָה (1:2); שָׂרְצוּ (1:21); תּוֹלְדוֹת (2:4); בְּהִבָּרְאָם (2:4); תֹּאכְלוּ (3:1).

3. הָאֲדָמָה (1:25); נַעֲשֶׂה (1:26); לַעֲשׂוֹת (2:3); לְקָחָה (2:23); יַעֲשׂוּ (3:7).

4. וְשֵׁם־הַנָּהָר (2:13); עֵץ־הַגָּן (3:2); בְּתוֹךְ־הַגָּן (3:3); תֵּת־כֹּחָהּ (4:12).

[1] A Măppîḳ in ה is found in printed texts in Gen. 43:26; Lev. 23:17.

5. יְהִיֶה (1 : 29); יְהִיוּ (2 : 25); בִּהְיוֹתָם (4 : 8); יְחִיֶה (17 : 18); וְחִיֶה (20 : 7).

6. וַיֵּצֵא (4 : 16); וַיִּשָּׁבַע לוֹ (24 : 9); פַּדֶּנָה אֲרָם (28 : 2).

Méθĕg (מֶתֶג *bridle*) is a perpendicular line placed on the left side of a vowel-point, to indicate that the syllable to which it belongs has a secondary accent.[1] The following are its chief uses:

1. On the second syllable before the tone, but generally on the third, if the second is closed (§ **26.** 2).

2. With a long vowel followed by a vocal Šᵉwâ pretonic.

3. With all vowels before compound Šᵉwâ.

4. With a long vowel in a closed syllable, before Măḳḳēf.

5. With the first syllable of all forms of הָיָה and חָיָה in which the ה and ח have Simple (*i. e.*, silent) Šᵉwâ.

6. With an unaccented ־ in a final syllable; and to insure the distinct enunciation of a vowel which otherwise might be neglected.

19. Ḳᵉrê and Kᵉθiv

1. הוצא (8:17) = הוֹצֵא; ויישם (24:33) = וַיְיִשֶּׂם; בגד (30:11) = בְּגָד.

2. הַוְצֵא (8:17), read הַיְצֵא; וַיְישַׂם (24:33) = וַיּוּשַׂם; בָּגָד (30:11), read בָּא גָד.

3. הִוא, to be read הִיא; יְהוָֹה, to be read אֲדֹנָי; יֱהוִֹה, to be read אֱלֹהִים; נַעֲרָ, to be read נַעֲרָה.

The Hebrew text was first written with consonants only. Not until somewhere between 600 and 800 A. D. were the vowels written with the consonants. Sometimes the vowels call for a different pronunciation from that indicated by the consonants; but usually the vowels agree with the consonants as to pronunciation.

1. Kᵉθiv (כְּתִיב, *written*) is the term applied to the pronuncia-

[1] Mûnâḥ (֣) is sometimes substituted for Méθĕg.

tion of a word that is called for by the consonants of the text as distinguished from the vowels written with them.

2. Ḳᵉrê (קְרֵי, *to be read*) is the term applied to the pronunciation of a word called for by the vowels supplied by the Massoretes (the name applied to those students of the Hebrew text who established the traditional pronunciation represented by the present vocalization of the text).

3. Some words are always read otherwise than as they are written. These are said to have a "perpetual Ḳᵉrê."

IV. The Accents

20. The Place of the Accent[1]

1. רֵאשִׁית (1:1); בָּרָא (1:1); שָׁמַיִם (1:1); הָאָרֶץ (1:1); תְּהוֹם (1:2).

2. רֵאשִׁית (1:1); מָקוֹם (1:9); שָׁמַיִם (1:1); מַיִם (1:6); תַּחַת (1:9).

3. רֵאשִׁית (1:1); בָּרָא (1:1); מַבְדִּיל (1:6); יִקְרָא (2:23); מִתְהַלֵּךְ (3:8).

   רָקִיעַ (1:6); אֶחָד (1:5); יִקְרָא (1:5); מַאֲכָל (2:9); תַּצְמִיחַ (3:18).

4. אֶרֶץ (1:10); חֹשֶׁךְ (1:2); דֶּשֶׁא (1:11); שֶׁרֶץ (1:20); עֵדֶן (2:8).

   תֹּהוּ (1:2); עֶרֶב (1:5); עֵשֶׂב (1:11); נֶפֶשׁ (1:20); אֶבֶן (2:12).

1. The accent or tone may rest on the ultima, in which case the word is called Mĭlrăʹ; or on the penult, in which case the word is called Mĭlʹēl; but never on the antepenult.

2. So far as the syllabification of a word is concerned, a closed syllable with a long vowel, or an open syllable with a short vowel, is, as a rule, accented (§ **28.** 1. 2).

3. Uninflected words, and words receiving in inflection no endings, are accented on the ultima.

4. Nouns of the class called Seğolates, which are really monosyllabic (§ 89.), usually accent the characteristic vowel and not the helping vowel.

Note 1.—The place of the accent in *inflected* words, involving appendages, must be studied in connection with the subject of verbal and nominal inflection.

[1] The place of the accent is indicated in this grammer by the the use of the accent ֽ. Words which are not thus indicated are to be accented on the ultima.

Note 2.—The term "accent" is used of the sign marking the syllable which receives the stress of voice; the term "tone" is used of the *stress* of voice.

21. *Shifting of the Tone*

1. קָרָא לָיְלָה (1 : 5); עֹשֶׂה פְּרִי (1 : 11); תֹּאכַל לֶחֶם (3 : 19).
2. אַתָּה (4 : 7), but אַתָּה (3 : 11); אָנֹכִי (7 : 4), but אָנֹכִי (4 : 9).
3. וַיֹּאמֶר (1 : 3); וַיִּבְרָךְ (1 : 22); וַיִּיצֶר (2 : 7); וַיָּקָם (4 : 8).
4. וְאָכַלְתָּ (3 : 18); וְהוֹצֵאתִי וְהִכִּיתִי (Ex. 3 : 20); וְהִצַּלְתִּי וְהוֹצֵאתִי (Ex. 6 : 6).

1. The tone is often shifted from the ultima to the penult of a word which is followed closely by a monosyllable, or by a dissyllable accented upon the penult.

2. The tone is sometimes shifted in the case of words standing at the end of a clause or section, *i. e., in pause* (§ **38.**).

3. Wâw Conversive with the Imperfect usually causes shifting of the tone from the ultima to the penult when the latter is an open syllable (§ **70.**) and the former is closed.

4. Wâw Conversive with the Perfect often causes shifting of the tone from the penult to the ultima (§ **70.**).

22. *The Table of Accents*

1. DISJUNCTIVES

Class I.—Emperors

1. סִלּוּק: Sīllûḳ . . . . . אֹ
2. אַתְנָח 'Aθnâḥ . . . . . אֲ
3. סְגוֹלְתָא Seḡōltå . . . . . אֳ
4. שַׁלְשֶׁלֶת Šalšĕlĕθ . . . . . אֳ

Class II.—Kings

5. זָקֵף קָטֹן Zâḳēf ḳåṭōn . . אֲ
6. זָקֵף גָּדוֹל Zâḳēf gådôl . . . אֲ
7. רְבִיעַ Rᵉvî(ă)' . . . . . אֲ

Class III.—Dukes

8. פַּשְׁטָא Påšṭå . . . . . אַ
9. יְתִיב Yᵉθîv . . . . . אֲ
10. טִפְחָא Ṭîfḥå . . . . . אָ
11. תְּבִיר Tᵉvîr . . . . . אָ
12. זַרְקָא Zărḳå . . . . . אָ

Class IV.—Counts

13. גֵּרֶשׁ Gĕrĕš..... אֹ
14. גְּרֵשַׁיִם Gᵉrâšăyĭm..... אֹ
15. לְגַרְמֵהּ | Lᵉgărmēh[1].... אֹ |
16. פָּזֵר Pâzēr..... אֹ
17. קַרְנֵי פָרָה Ḳărnê Fârâ.. אֹ
18. תְּלִישָׁא גְדוֹלָה Tᵉlîšâ Ğᵉdôlâ.... אֹ

2. CONJUNCTIVES

Class V.—Servants

19. מֵרְכָא Mĕrχâ..... אֹ
20. מֵרְכָא כְפוּלָא Mĕrχâ χᵉfûlâ..... אֹ
21. מוּנָח Mûnâḥ..... אֹ
22. דַּרְגָּא Dărgâ..... אֹ
23. קַדְמָא Ḳădmâ..... אֹ
24. מַהְפַּךְ Măhpăχ..... אֹ
25. תְּלִישָׁא קְטַנָּה Tᵉlîšâ Ḳᵉṭănnâ..... אֹ
26. יֶרַח בֶּן־יוֹמוֹ Yĕrăḥ bĕn yômô..... אֹ
27. מְאֵילָא Mᵉ'ăy-yᵉlâ[2]..... אֹ

23. *Remarks on the Table of Accents*

1. The "Accents" were designed to have a threefold use:

a. To serve as musical notes in the cantillation of the Law and the Prophets in the synagogue;

b. To indicate the tone-syllable (*i. e.*, the syllable which is to be accented) of every word;

c. To show the relation sustained by each word to the other words in a clause or sentence.

2. Every accent is used as a sign of interpunction (§ 23. 1. *c*), to separate or join the several words of a sentence:

a. Disjunctives (those numbered 1–18 in the Table) mark a separation.

b. Conjunctives (those numbered 19–27 in the Table) mark a connection.

3. The Disjunctives vary in strength or power, and are accordingly divided into four ranks: Emperors, Kings, Dukes, Counts.

4. Those accents numbered 9 and 18 are *pre*-positive, *i. e.*, written

[1] Made up of Mûnâḥ and Pᵉsîḳ.
[2] Used for Méθéğ with words which have Sîlûḳ or 'Aθnâḥ.

only on the first letter of a word, wherever the tone-syllable of that word may be.

5. Those accents numbered 3, 8, 12, 25 are *post*-positive, *i. e.*, written only on the last letter of a word, wherever the tone-syllable of that word may be.

6. The post-positive accents are repeated whenever their word is accented on the Penult, or has Păθăḥ-furtive (§ **42.** 2. *d*) under the last letter.

7. Sĭllûḳ may be distinguished from Mĕ́θĕ̆ḡ (§ **18.**), Pāšṭå from Ḳădmå, and Yᵉθîv from Măhpăχ by their position.

24. The Consecution of the More Common Accents

1. הָאָרֶץ׃ ..... Gen. 1 : 1.

2. הָאָרֶץ׃ ..... אֱלֹהִים ..... Gen. 1 : 1.

3. כֵּן׃ ..... לָרָקִיעַ ..... הָרָקִיעַ ..... Gen. 1 : 7.

׃עַל־הָאָרֶץ ..... וְכִבְשֻׁהָ ..... אֱלֹהִים ..... Gen. 1 : 28.

1. Every verse (Påsûḳ) is separated from the verse following by the sign ׃, called Sôf Påsûḳ (*end of the verse*); while the last word of every verse has on its tone-syllable the accent ֽ, called Sĭllûḳ, which, in form, is like Mĕ́θĕ̆ḡ (§ **18.**).

Note.—Since Sĭllûḳ always stands on the last tone-syllable of a verse, while Mĕ́θĕ̆ḡ never stands on a tone-syllable, they are easily distinguished.

2. If the verse contain *two* primary sections, Sĭllûḳ marks the end of the *first*, while the end of the second is indicated by ׀, 'Aθnåḥ.

Note 1.—In the study of the accentuation of a verse one must begin with Sĭllûḳ, *i. e.*, at the end of the verse.

Note 2.—These accents have only relative power. The pauses marked are logical pauses.

3. If the verse contain *three* primary sections, Sĭllûḳ marks the end of the first; 'Aθnåḥ, the end of the second; while the end of the third is indicated by ׃, called Sᵉḡōltå.

Note.—For an explanation of the repetition of ׃, see § **23.** 6.

4. וְבֹ֣הוּ ..... תְהֹ֑ום ..... אֱלֹהִ֖ים ..... הַמָּ֥יִם : ...Gen. 1 : 2

5. *a.* הַלַּ֣יְלָה ..... לְהַבְדִּ֣יל ..... הַשָּׁמַ֔יִם ..Gen. 1 : 14.

b. הַיַּבָּשָׁ֣ה ..... וַיֹּ֣אמֶר אֱלֹהִ֔ים ..אֶחָ֑ד ...Gen. 1 : 9.

6. בְּרֵאשִׁ֖ית ..... אֱלֹהִ֣ים ..... הַשָּׁמַ֔יִם ... הָאָֽרֶץ : ...Gen. 1 : 1.

אֶת־הָאֹ֔ור כִּי־טֹ֑וב ..... הָאֹ֖ור ..... הַחֹֽשֶׁךְ : ...Gen. 1 : 4.

... אֹתָ֖ם ..Gen. 1:28.... וְאֶת־ ..... הַנָּחָ֛שׁ ..Gen. 3:14.

4. When a *primary* section is large enough to be divided, or to contain a *secondary* section, the end of this secondary section, whether it stand in the primary section ruled by Sĭllûḳ or 'Aθnâḥ, is most frequently marked by ֽ, called Zâḳēf ḳâṭōn.

5. *a.* In secondary sections containing but a single word, where Zâḳēf ḳâṭōn would have been expected, Zâḳēf gâdôl, ֽ, is generally found instead.

b. A secondary section of less importance than that which is indicated by Zâḳēf ḳâṭōn is marked by ֽ, called Rᵉvî(ă)'.

6. The pause required by the rhythm before Sĭllûḳ and 'Aθnâḥ is marked by a disjunctive ֑, called Ṭĭfḥå; that before Sᵉgōltå, by ֒, called Zărḳå.

Note.—For the consecution of the remaining disjunctives see the Table of Consecution of Accents (§ **25.**).

7. וְאֵ֥ת הָאָֽרֶץ : .....(1:1); עַל־פְּנֵ֣י הַמָּ֔יִם : .....(1:2);
וּבֵ֥ין הַחֹֽשֶׁךְ : .....(1 : 4).

8. בָּרָ֣א אֱלֹהִ֑ים .....(1 : 1); עַל־פְּנֵ֣י תְהֹ֔ום .....(1 : 2);
קָרָ֣א לָיְלָ֑ה .....(1 : 5).

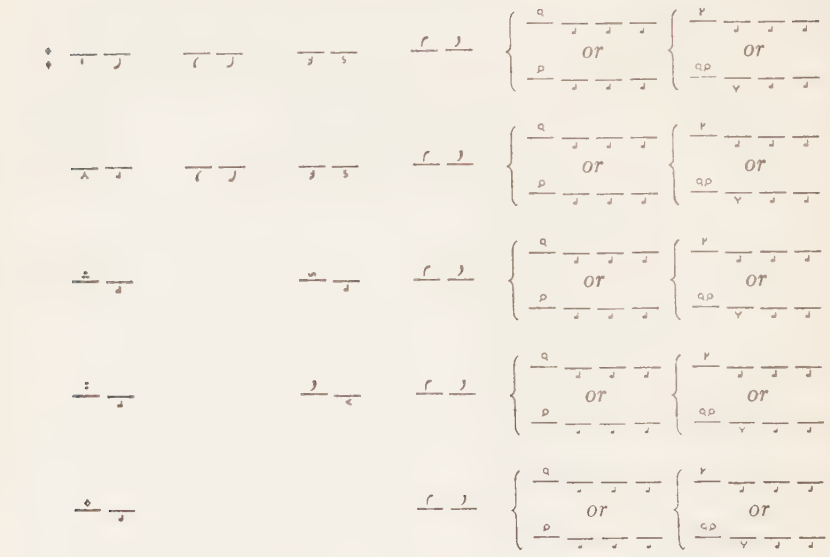
9. כִּ֥י עָשִׂ֖יתָ זֹּֽאת ..... (3 : 14); אֲשֶׁ֥ר בְּתֹוךְ־הַגָּ֖ן ..... (3 : 3).

7. The Conjunctive accent which always accompanies Sĭllûḳ is ֑, called Mĕrχå.

8. The Conjunctive accent which always accompanies 'Aθnâḥ is ֑, called Mûnâḥ.

9. The Conjunctive accent which always accompanies Sᵉgōltå is likewise Mûnâḥ.

25. *A Table Showing the Consecution of the Accents*



REMARKS ON THE TABLE

1. The Consecution of Sīllûḳ and 'Aθnâḥ, with the exception of the first conjunctive, is the same.

2. The *third* disjunctive preceding Sīllûḳ and 'Aθnâḥ, the *second* preceding Seğōltâ and Zâḳēf ḳâṭōn, and the *first* preceding Reʿvî(ă)' is Gĕrĕš, after which the consecution is the same for all.

3. This Gĕrĕš may be entirely omitted, in which case the servant of the preceding disjunctive will be present and will assume the functions of Gĕrĕš.

4. After Ḳădmâ the consecution may proceed either with Teʿlîšâ Ḳeṭănnâ (and its Mûnâḥ's) or, if there is a slight emphasis, with the disjunctive Teʿlîšâ Ğeʿdôlâ (and its Mûnâḥ's).

5. Words standing between the Teʿlîšâ Ḳeṭănnâ or the Teʿlîšâ Ğeʿdôlâ and the beginning of the section, will receive Mûnâḥ if they are closely related, but Pâzēr if there is a great emphasis. Words standing between Pâzēr and the beginning of the verse will receive Mûnâḥ.

Note.—Instead of Mûnâḥ, Leğărmēh (*i. e.*, Mûnâḥ with Peʿsîḳ (׀ֽ)) is substituted if there is a slight emphasis on the word.

6. Instead of Pâzēr, preceded by Mûnâḥ, there may be substituted Ḳărnê Fârâ, which is always preceded by Yĕrăḥ bĕn yômô. Other words will have Mûnâḥ.

Note 1.—This table exhibits in general the features of the prose system. There are, however, many exceptions. The poetic system is entirely different.

Note 2.—A few accents, occurring but seldom, are omitted from the table.

Note 3.—This very brief treatment of the accent aims only to introduce the student to a subject, which demands much careful study and investigation for its mastery. Reference may be made to Wickes, *A Treatise on the Accentuation of the Twenty-One so-called Prose Books of the Old Testament* (1886); *Idem, A Treatise on the Three so-called Poetical Books of the Old Testament, Psalms, Proverbs and Job* (1881).

V. Syllables

26. Kinds of Syllables

1. בָּ־רָ֣א (1 : 1); תְּ־הוֹ֣ (1 : 2); וָ־בֹ֔ הוּ (1 : 2); פְּנֵ֣י (1 : 2); יְהִ֣י (1 : 3).
2. מַבְ־דִּ֣יל (1 : 6); בֵּ֣ין (1 : 4); טֹ֣וב (1 : 4); מַזְ־רִ֣יעַ (1 : 11); לִ֣מְשֹׁ֔ל (1 : 18).

1. Syllables which end in a vowel-sound are called *open.*
2. Syllables which end in a consonant are called *closed.*

Note 1.—A *closed* syllable whose final consonant is doubled is called *sharpened.*

Note 2.—What seems to be an unaccented *open* syllable, with a short vowel, is of frequent occurrence; this is commonly called a half-open syllable; but it is better treated as closed (§ **10.**).

27. Syllabification

1. וּ־מֵ־חֹ֖ל־בֵּ־הֵ֑ן (4 : 4); רָקִ֣יעַ (1 : 20); אֲשֶׁ֣ר (1 : 7).
2. יִשְׁ־רְצ֣וּ (1 : 20); בְּרֵא־שִׁ֖ית (1 : 1); אֱל֣־הִ֑ים (1 : 1); וּ־בֵ֣ין (1 : 4).
3. וַיִּשְׁתְּ (9 : 21); יֵרֵ֣ב (1 : 22) for יִרְבְּ; עֵ֣רֶב (1 : 5) for עַרְבְּ.

1. A word contains as many syllables as it has vowels; but Păθăḥ-furtive (§ **42.** 2. *d*), and Šᵉwâ do not form syllables.

2. Syllables must *begin* with a consonant, the only exception being the prefixed conjunction וְ; they *may* begin with two consonants, the first always having under it a vocal Šᵉwâ.[1]

Remark.—Syllables often occur which apparently begin with a Šᵉwâ. These are cases in which Šᵉwâ creeps in after a laryngeal as a transitional or liaison element linking the two syllables together and facilitating pronunciation of the laryngeal. The Šᵉwâ is better treated as belonging with the preceding laryngeal.

[1] There is a single exception to this remark, viz., שְׁתֵּי (Gen. 4 : 19) in which the Šᵉwâ is silent.

3. Syllables may end in *two* consonants, but only when these are strong. The harshness resulting from this combination is generally avoided by the insertion of a helping vowel (§ **36.**).

28. Quantity of the Vowel in Syllables

1. הָ־אוֹר (1:4); מֵ־עַל (1:7); בְּרֵא־שִׁית (1:1); בָּרָא (1:1); הָ־יְתָה (1:2).
2. וַיִּקְרָא (1:5); מִקְוֵה (1:10); מַבְדִּיל (1:6); אֵת (1:1); מֵ־עַל (1:7).
3. הַשָּׁמַיִם (1:1); לְאִשָּׁה (2:22); אִמּוֹ (2:24); יָקֻם (4:15).
4. (*a*). הַ־חַשָּׁךְ (1:4);
   (*b*). נַעֲשֶׂה (1:26);
   (*c*). בִּרְקִיעַ (1:14); מִלְאוּ (1:22);
   (*d*). וַאדנִי (18:12).
5. בַּיִת (6:14); מַיִם (1:6); יֶרֶב (1:22); נַעַר (19:4).

1. The vowel of an unaccented open syllable must be long.

2. The vowel of a closed syllable must be short, unless it has the tone; when it has the tone, it *may be* long.

3. The vowel of the sharpened syllable is short, unless it has the tone; it is pure, *i. e.*, ă, ĭ, ŭ, and not deflected, *i. e.*, ĕ or ŏ.

4. Short vowels are often found in what appear to be unaccented open syllables, and are often called half-open syllables; but they are better treated as closed syllables. For example in (*a*) dâğēš-fŏrtē is implied or understood, thus making the syllable closed; in (*b*) the laryngeal once had no vowel (*cf.* נֶחְמָד [2:9]; יֶאְסֹר[1]; תַּעֲדֶה[2]) and the Šᵉwâ is therefore only a secondary helping-element and does not affect the syllabification; in (*c*) the Šᵉwâ is to be treated as silent (*cf.* § **10.**); in (*d*) the laryngeal was once vocal and closed the syllable, and the short vowel persists even though the laryngeal has become quiescent (*cf.* § **10.**).

5. The vowel of an open accented syllable may be short.

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[1] 1 Kgs. 20:14. [2] Isa. 61:10.

VI. Euphony of Vowels[1]

29. *Short Vowels*

1. *a.* יַבְדֵּל (1 : 4); יַבָּשָׁה (1 : 9); יַמִּים (1 : 10); חַיָּה (1 : 20); מַזְרִיעַ (1 : 11).

b. חַיַּת־ (1 : 25); וְהַב־ (2 : 12); גַּן (2 : 8); מֵ־עַל (1 : 7); אַךְ (3 : 1).

c. שָׁבַת (2 : 3); לָקַח (2 : 22); דָּבַק (2 : 24); לָקַח (3 : 23); יַצְמַח (2 : 9).

d. פַּעַם (2 : 23); דַּעַת (2 : 9); אַיִן (2 : 5); הִשְׁאַנִי (3 : 13); שָׁמַיְמָה (15 : 5); בַּיְתָה (24 : 32).

e. נַעֲשֶׂה (1 : 26); לַעֲבֹד (2 : 5); יַעֲלֶה (2 : 6); מַאֲכָל (2 : 9).

2. *a.* הִנֵּה (1 : 29); אִמּוֹ (2 : 24); אִשְׁתּוֹ (2 : 24); יֶרֶב (1 : 22); יֶבֶן (2 : 22).

b. יִקְרָא (1 : 5); לִמְשֹׁל (1 : 18); הִמְטִיר (2 : 5); [קִטֵּל]; נִפְקְחוּ (3 : 5).

3. *a.* וַיְכֻלּוּ (2 : 1); עֵירְמִים (3 : 7); לָקַח (3 : 23); יָקָם (4 : 24); [חָקְקָה].

1. The pure short ă is found:

a. In unaccented closed, or sharpened syllables;

b. In the closed syllable with secondary accent of nouns in the construct state, and a few monosyllabic nouns and particles;

c. In the accented closed syllable of many verbal forms.

d. (1) As the accented characteristic vowel of laryngeal and ע״י Seĝolates (§ 89.); (2) before the suffix נִי, and (3) sometimes before the locative ending הָ֫.

[1] This treatment is not intended to be exhaustive; it will be found practically complete, however, so far as general principles are concerned.

e. In a closed syllable with Mĕθĕg (§ 18. 3) before a compound Šᵉwâ.

2. The pure short ĭ is found:

a. In unaccented closed, and especially sharpened, syllables, and in some accented open syllables (§ 28. 5); but

b. That ĭ (ִ) which comes by attenuation or thinning (§ 36. 4) from an original ă must be distinguished from an original ĭ, although it is subject to the same rules as the latter.

3. The pure short ŭ is found almost exclusively in unaccented sharpened syllables.

4. אֵת־ (1 : 4); וַיְבָרֶךְ (1 : 22); וַיָּשֶׂם (2 : 8); וַיְגָרֶשׁ (3 : 24); וַתֵּלֶד (4 : 1).

חֹשֶׁךְ (1 : 2); עֵשֶׂב (1 : 11); עֵרֶב (2 : 18); יֶרֶב (1 : 22); וַיִּבֶן (2 : 22).
נֶחְמָד (2 : 9); אֶרֶץ; עֶבֶד; [וַיְעַטַל]; יִדְכֶם (9 : 2).

5. כָּל־ (1 : 21); אָכְלָה (1 : 29); כָּתְנוֹת (3 : 21); רָחְבָּהּ (6 : 15); [הָקְטַל].
עָבְדָה (2 : 15); שָׁמְרָהּ (2 : 15); אָכֹל־ (3 : 11); יַעֲזָב־ (2 : 24).

4. The short *e*-sound ֶ (ĕ), as a deflection from ă or ĭ, is found:

a. In unaccented closed syllables in general.

b. As an unaccented vowel in certain forms with wâw conversive.

c. As a helping-vowel in Seğolate nouns.

d. As the characteristic accented vowel in Seğolate forms.

e. In unaccented closed syllables before laryngeals.

Note 1.—There is also to be noticed the character of the ֶ which appears in certain particles, *e. g.*, כֵּן, אֲשֶׁר, etc., and pronominal forms (אַתֶּם; תֶּם; תֶּן; כֶּם; כֶּן); the origin of which is obscure.

5. The short *o*-sound ָ (ŏ), deflected from and more common than ֻ (ŭ) and sustaining to ֹ and ֹ (ō) the same relation that is sustained by ֶ (ĕ) to ִ (ĭ) and ֵ (ē), is found in unaccented closed syllables.

30. *Naturally Long Vowels*

1. *a.* נָע (4 : 14) = nâʿ; שָׁת (4 : 25) = šâθ; [קָל = ḳâl].

   b. גַּנָּב = gănnâv[1]; מַתָּן = măttân[2]; כְּתָב = kʿθâv[3]; קְרָב = ḳʿrâv.[4]

   c. אֱלֹהִים (1 : 1) = ʾelôhîm *for* ʾelâhîm; יֹאמֶר (1 : 3) = yôʾměr *for* yâʾměr; גָּדֹל (1 : 16) = gâdôl *for* gâdâl; אָכֹל (2 : 16) = ʾâχôl *for* ʾâχâl.

2. *a.* וַיְהִי = וְיִהְיִי (1:6); וַיֵּצֶר = וְיִיצֶר (2:7); וַיִּשָּׁן = וְיִישָׁן (2:21).

   b. יָמִין = yâmîn[5]; חָסִיד = ḥâsîd[6]; מָשִׁיחַ = mâši(ă)ḥ.[7]

   c. קִיטוֹר *for* קְטוֹר[8]; פִּילֶגֶשׁ.[9]

   d. עָשִׂית (3 : 13) *for* עָשֵׂיתִי (עָשַׂיְתִּי); צִוִּיתִי (3 : 17) *for* צִוֵּיתִי (צִוִּיתִי).

   e. הִמְטִיר (2:5); יַלְבִּשֵׁם (3:21); הִגִּיד (3:11); הִשִּׁיא (3:13); הַבְדִּיל (1:18).

   f. מֵקִים (9 : 9); תָּשִׂים (6 : 16);

3. *a.* תָּשׁוּב (3 : 19); יָקוּם[10]; קוּם.[11]

   b. תֹּהוּ = תֹּהוּ (1 : 2); בֹּהוּ = בֹּהוּ (1 : 2); חוּסַד = חֻסַד[12]; הוּקַם.[13]

   c. אָרוּר (3 : 14); עָרוּם (3 : 1); חֲבוּרָה (4 : 23); כְּרוּב (3 : 24); רְכוּשׁ (12 : 5).

Naturally long vowels have arisen either (1) from contraction of a vowel and semivowel (*i. e.*, *y* or *w*), or (2) as the characteristic of certain nominal and verbal forms, or (3) in compensation.

1. Naturally long â (◌ָ, seldom אָ◌), comparatively rare, is found:

a. In certain forms of middle-vowel verbs (§ **86.**) of which it is characteristic.

b. In certain nominal forms, of which it is characteristic (§§ **91, 93.**).

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[1] Ex. 22 : 1, 6, 7.
[2] Gen. 34 : 12; 2 Kgs. 11 : 18.
[3] Esth. 4 : 8.
[4] 2 Sam. 17 : 11.
[5] Gen. 13 : 9.
[6] Ps. 30 : 5.
[7] 1 Sam. 2 : 10.
[8] Gen. 19 : 28.
[9] Judg. 19 : 2.
[10] Ex. 21 : 19.
[11] Gen. 13 : 17.
[12] Ezra 3 : 11.
[13] Ex. 40 : 17.

c. Naturally long â, in the great majority of instances, was rounded to ô (§ **30.** 6).

2. Naturally long î (י ◌ִ, sometimes ◌ִ), is found:

a. As the contraction of *iy* (§§ **81. 82.**).

b. In certain nominal forms of which it is characteristic (§ **91.**).

c. In certain nominal forms in which it is compensative (§ **92.**).

d. In certain ל״ה forms, before consonant-additions (§ **82.**).

e. In Hĭf'îl forms, in which ē would naturally have been expected.

f. In certain forms of middle-vowel verbs.

3. Naturally long û (וּ, sometimes ◌ֻ) is found:

a. As characteristic of certain middle-vowel Ḳăl forms (§ **86.**).

b. As the contraction of *uw*, whenever the combination *uw* would be final; in certain פ״ן Hŏf'ăl forms (§ **80.**); and in certain middle-vowel and ע״ע Hŏf'ăl forms, which seem to follow the analogy of פ״ן forms.

c. As characteristic of certain nominal forms, including the Ḳăl passive participle.

4. *a.* בֵּין (1 : 4); בֵּית[1]; עֵינַיִם (3 : 6).

b. תֵּיטִיב (4 : 7) = têṭîv *from* תַּיְטִיב; הֵינִיקָה (21 : 7) *from* הַיְנִיקָה.

c. עֲשֵׂה (6 : 14) = ʿᵃśê *from* עֲשַׂי; מְקֵוֵה (1 : 10) = mĭḳwê *from* מִקְוַי.

d. הִכֵּיתִי[2]; צִוֵּיתִי[3]; הֵרְאֵתָ[4]; [*cf.* צִוִּיתִי (3 : 11)].

e. פְּנֵי (1 : 2) = pᵉnê *from* פָּנַי; שְׁנֵי (1 : 16); עֵינֵי (3 : 7); דְּמֵי (4 : 10).

f. מֵיטָב[5] *from* מֵיְטָב; אֵיתָן[6] *from* אַיְתָן; מֵישָׁר[7] *from* מַיְשָׁר.

5. *a.* תַּעֲשֶׂינָה[8]; תִּבְכֶּינָה[9]; תִּסְבֶּינָה[10]; תִּצְלֶינָה[11]; תִּפְוֶינָה.[12]

b. חַיֶּיךָ (3 : 14); אַפֶּיךָ (3 : 19); פָּנֶיךָ (4 : 6); [כּוֹסֶיהָ].

c. הַשְׂדֶה (2 : 5); עֹשֶׂה (1 : 11); וְעֹשֶׂה (18 : 25).

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[1] Gen. 12 : 15. [2] Ex. 3 : 10. [3] Deut. 3 : 21. [4] Deut. 4 : 35.
[5] 1 Sam. 15 : 9. [6] Gen. 49 : 24. [7] Isa. 26 : 7. [8] Deut. 1 : 44.
[9] Ruth 1 : 9. [10] Gen. 37 : 7. [11] 1 Sam. 3 : 11. [12] Zech. 13 : 7.

4. Naturally long ê (written יֵ, yet sometimes ֵ and הֵ) comes from the contraction of *ay* or *ai*, and is found:

a. In the inflection of ע״י Seğolates (§ **109.**).

b. In the Hif'îl forms of verbs originally פ״י.

c. In the Imperative (2 m. sg.) of verbs ל״ה (§ **82.**); and in the construct state of nouns ending in הֵ (*ê*) (§ **111.**).

d. In ל״ה perfects before consonant additions (§ **82.**).

e. In the plural construct ending of masc. nouns, ל״ה (§ **109.**).

f. **In the penult of a few nominal formations.**

Note.—The ê of *d* very frequently yields to î, especially in *active perfects.*

5. Besides ê, there is another naturally long *e*-sound, which likewise arises out of *ay*. It is written יֶ and הֶ and may, for the sake of distinction, be transliterated as *ê*. It is found:

a. In ל״ה Imperfects and Imv's before the fem. plur. termination נָה (§ **82.**); and, after the analogy of these forms, also as a separating vowel in similar middle-vowel and ע״ע forms.

b. In the forms of plural nouns before the pronominal suffixes הֶ and הֶם (§ **109.**).

c. In the absolute forms of nouns from ל״ה roots and in the Ḳăl Impf. and the Participles of ל״ה verbs.

6. *a.* אָכֵל (2 : 16) = 'åχôl *for* 'åχâl; יֹצֵא (2:10) = yôṣē', *for* yâṣē'; רֹמֵשׂ (1 : 26) = rômēś *for* râmēś; סֹבֵב (2 : 13) = sôvēv *for* sâvēv.

b. יֹאמֶר (1 : 3) = yô'mĕr *for* yâ'mĕr; [יִקֹּוֹל = yĭḳḳôl *for* yĭḳḳâl].

c. אֱלֹהִים (1:1) = 'elôhîm; דּוֹר (6 : 9); עוֹלָם (3 : 22); שָׁלוֹם (26 : 31).

d. יְעוֹפֵף (1 : 20) = yᵉ'ôfēf; יִתְבַּשְּׁשׁוּ (2 : 25) = yĭθbôššåšû.

e. הַקִּמֹתִי (6 : 18); הֲשִׁיבֹתִיךְ (28 : 15); סַבֹּתִי[1]; קַלּוֹתָ.[2]

7. *a.* יוֹם (1 : 5); תּוֹךְ (1 : 6) = θôχ [*cf.* תָּוֶךְ].

b. תֹּסֶף (4 : 2) = tôsĕf; הוֹלִידוֹ (5 : 4); נוֹרָא.[3]

[1] 1 Sam. 22 : 22. [2] Nahum 1 : 14. [3] Isa. 18 : 2.

c. תּוֹלְדוֹת (2 : 4); מוֹעֵד (1 : 14).

d. לְמִינוֹ (1 : 11); בּוֹ (1 : 11); זַרְעוֹ (1 : 11); אָהֳלֹה (12 : 8).

8. בְּעָנָן (9 : 13, 14, 16); הֶעָרִים (19 : 25, 29); תֵּרָאֶה (1 : 9); מְבֹרָךְ.[1]

6. Naturally long ô, for the most part written defectively, is in many cases only the rounding of a naturally long â (§ **30.** 1). This is the case:

a. In the forms of the Infinitive Absolute (§ **67.** 1. *b*), and in the Ḳăl Active Participle (§ **68.** 1. *a*).

b. In the Ḳăl Imperfect of verbs פ״א (§ **79.**), and in the Nĭf'ăl of middle-vowel verbs (§ **86.**).

c. In a large number of nominal formations (§§ **91. 92.**).

d. In so-called Pôlēl (or Pô'ēl), and Hĭθpôlēl (or Hĭθpô'ēl) forms.

e. In the separating vowel used before consonant terminations in the Perfects of ע״ע and middle-vowel verbs (§§ **85. 86.**).

7. There is, however, a second naturally long ô, which is the result of the contraction of *au* or *aw*. This is found:

a. In a large number of monosyllabic nouns from middle-vowel stems.

b. In the Nĭf'ăl and Hĭf'îl of verbs originally פ״ן (§ **80.** 3. *b*).

c. In many פ״ן nominal formations (§§ **98.**).

d. In the contraction of åhû = ô (seldom written הֹ).

8. Vowels strengthened in compensation for the loss of a consonant are unchangeable, like naturally long vowels.

Note 1.—Naturally long vowels are usually written fully (§ **6.** 4. N. 2), and are thus distinguished from tone-long vowels. There are many cases, however, in which the distinction can be determined only from a knowledge of the grammatical form in which the vowel stands.

Note 2.—Naturally long vowels are unchangeable. The exceptions to this rule are so few as scarcely to deserve notice.

[1] Num. 22 : 6.

31. *Tone-Long Vowels*

1. *a.* אָדָם (1:26); אֶחָד (1:5); אָכְלָתְּ (3:11); יָצְמָה (2:5); תָּוֵךְ (15:10).

b. יַבָּשָׁה (1:9); בְּהֵמָה (1:26); חַיָּה (1:28); בָּרָא (1:1); יִקְרָא (1:5); הִשְׁקָה (2:6); הָאָרֶץ (1:1); מָוֶת.[1]

c. בָּ־רָא (1:1) *for* בָּרָא; רָ־קִיעַ (1:6) *for* רָקִיעַ.

מָ־קוֹם (1:9) *for* מָקוֹם; תִּפָּקַחְנָה (3:7); יִקְרָא (2:23); וָבֹהוּ (1:2); תָּשׁוּב (3:19).

d. אָכְלָתְּ (3:11); צִוִּיתִיךָ (3:11); בָּנֶיהָ[2]; תִּפָּקַחְנָה (3:7); לָיְלָה (1:5); צָפְנָה (13:14).

A short vowel (־, ־, ־), when it would stand in close proximity to the tone, frequently becomes long, ă becoming å, ĭ becoming ē, ŭ becoming ō. These vowels are called, from their origin, *tone*-long.

1. Tone-long å, instead of an original ă, is found:

a. In a closed *tone*-syllable,

(1) in the absolute state of nouns;

(2) in pause (§ 38.);

(3) in a few Seğolates from middle-vowel roots;

b. In an open *tone*-syllable,

(1) in the more recent feminine ending ־ָה (from ăθ) (§ 106. 2. *c*);

(2) in ל״ה and ל״א verbal forms (§§ 82. 83. 1);

(3) in some Seğolate nouns;

c. In an open *pretone*-syllable; *always*, except as indicated in § 32. 2.

d. In an open *posttone*-syllable,

(1) in the case of the pronominal ending ־תָּ, and frequently the suffixes ־הָ and ־דָ;

(2) in the feminine plural termination ־נָה, and the locative ending, ־ָה (*directive*) (§ 105.).

[1] Deut. 19:6. [2] Ruth 1:3.

2. *a.* [וְזָקֵן; לָבֵשׁ; וַיִּבַּשׁ; רָמַשׁ (1:26); הָלַךְ (2:14); סָבַב (2:11); יָתַן (1:17); תֵּת (4:12); תֵּן (4:42); יֵצֵא (4:16); שָׁב (20:15); יִקְדַּשׁ (2:3); יַבְדֵּל (1:4); יַשְׁכֵּן (3:24); יִתְהַפֵּךְ (3:8); מִתְהַלֵּךְ (3:8); זָקֵן (19:4); עָקַב (3:15); שֵׁם (15:1); מָגֵן (17:14); עָרֵל (15:16); שָׁלֵם (2:16); עֵץ (2:11); אֵת (1:1); כֵּן (1:7); בֵּן (4:25); עֵשָׂב (1:11); עֵזֶר (2:18); סֵפֶר (5:1); יֵצֶר (6:5); עֵדֶן (2:8).

b. בְּהֵמָה (1:24); נְקֵבָה (1:27); תַּרְדֵּמָה (2:21); לֵבָב (Dt. 28:28); שֵׁנִי (1:8); יֵצֵא (4:16); וַיֵּשֶׁב (4:16) *for* יֵשֵׁב; יֵדַע (4:17) *for* יֵדֵע.

3. *a.* מְשֹׁל (1:18); יִשְׁבַּת (2:2); יִסְגֹּר (2:21); קָטַנְתִּי (32:11); יָכֹלְתִּי (30:8); אָדֹם (25:30); עָמֹק[1]; כֹּל (1:30).

b. תֹּהוּ (1:2); בֹּהוּ (1:2); חֹשֶׁךְ (1:2); בֹּקֶר (1:5); שֹׁהַם (2:12).

c. גֹּרְשׁוּ gō-rᵉšû[2]; מְבָרֵךְ[3]; יְבָרֵךְ.[4]

2. Tone-long ◌ֹ, instead of short ◌ַ or ◌ָ, is found:

a. In a closed *tone*-syllable; always, except in a few monosyllabic particles. Worthy of notice is its occurrence,

(1) in the Ḳăl Perfect of many stative verbs (§ 61. 2), and in the Ḳăl Active Participle (§ 68. 1. *a*);

(2) in the Ḳăl Imperfect and Imperative of נָתַן (§ 78.), and of verbs originally פ״ן (§ 80.);

(3) in Niph'ăl, Pi'ēl, Hiph'îl and Hiθpă'ēl forms in which the ĭ, whence ē comes, was originally ă (§ 59. 1);

(4) in many monosyllabic and dissyllabic nominal formations;

(5) in *i*-class Seğolates (§ 89.).

b. In an open *pretone* (or *ante-pretone*) syllable, always instead of ĭ, as,

(1) in nominal formations;

[1] Lev. 13:3. [2] Ex. 12:39. [3] Num. 22:6. [4] 2 Sam. 7.29.

(2) in the preformative of the Ḳăl Impf. of פ״ן verbs (§ **80.** 2. *a*).

3. Tone-long ◌ֹ (ō), instead of ◌ָ, is found:

a. In a closed *tone*-syllable. Worthy of notice is its occurrence,

(1) in the Ḳăl Infinitive Construct, Imperative, and Imperfect (§ **66.** R. 2);

(2) in the Ḳăl Perfect of a few stative verbs (§ **64.** 3);

(3) in a few nominal forms (§ **90.** 1. *c*);

b. In an open *tone*-syllable, in *u*-class Seğolates.

c. In an open *pretone*-syllable.

Note 1.—Tone-long vowels are correctly written defectively; in the later language the incorrect *full* writing is frequent.

Note 2.—The tone-long vowel, arising from the rejection of Dâğēš-fŏrtē from a following laryngeal, is unchangeable.

32. *Reduced Vowels*

1. *a.* גְּ֫דֹלִים (1 : 16) *from* גָּ֫דֹל; מְאֹרֹת (1 : 16) *from* מָ֫אוֹר; עֲ֫וֹנִי *from* עָ֫וֹן.

b. עֲ֫שִׂיתֶם[1] *for* עָ֫שִׂיתֶם; עֲ֫זַבְתֶּם[2] *for* עָ֫זַבְתֶּם.

c. הֲ֫רָגוֹ (4 : 25) *for* הָ֫רַגוֹ; גְּ֫אֻלָּתִיךְ[3] *for* גָּ֫אֻלָּתִיךְ.

2. *a.* הָיְתָה (1 : 2) *for* הָיָתָה; יִשְׁרְצוּ (1 : 20) *for* יִשְׁרָצוּ; תֵּלְדִי (3 : 16) *for* תֵּלֶדִי; נָתְנָה (3 : 12) *for* נָתַנָה.

b. רְקִיעַ (1 : 20) *from* רָקִיעַ; פְּנֵי (1 : 2); שְׁנֵי (1 : 16); דְּמֵי (4 : 10).

c. צְעָקִים (4 : 10) *from* צָעֵק; יְדְעִי (3 : 5) *from* יָדַע.

d. אָכְלְךָ (2 : 17); אֲכַלְכֶם (3 : 5); קָלְלָךְ (3 : 10); גָּהַנְךָ (3 : 14); זָרְעָךְ (3 : 15).

Remark.—בְּ originally בַּ; לְ orig. לַ; כְּ orig. כַּ; וְ orig. וַ.

3. *a.* אֲרוּרָה (3:17); אֱלֹהִים (1:1); אֲשֶׁר (1:7); אֲדָמָה (2:6); נַעֲמִי.[4]

[1] Ruth 1 : 8. [2] Ruth 2 : 16. [3] Ruth 3 : 13. [4] Ruth 1 : 2.

b. לֶקַחַת (2 : 23) *for* לְקַחַת; שִׁבְלִי[1]; תְּאַלְצֵהוּ[2]; בַּסְעָרָה[3].

c. וְזָהָב (2 : 12); וְלַהַבְדִּיל (1 : 18); וְשָׁקָה (27 : 26); וְקָרְבֵּ־[4].

A short vowel, or a tone-long vowel, gives way to Šᵉwâ, either simple or compound, when it would stand in an open syllable at a distance from the tone. The change may be called reduction (§ **36.** 3). Reduced vowels are found:

1. In what would be the *antepretone*-syllable,
   a. In the inflection of nouns (§ **36.** 2. *b*).
   b. Before the grave termination in the inflection of verbs (§ **71.**).
   c. In many verbal forms to which a pronominal suffix is attached.
2. In what would be the *pretone*-syllable,
   a. In the inflection of verbs, before הָ_, וֹ and יִ_ (§ **36.** 2).
   b. In the formation of the construct state of nouns (sg. and pl.).
   c. In the nominal inflection of participial forms.
   d. Before the suffixes הָ, כֶם and כֶן, when attached to nouns and to certain verbal forms.

Remark.—In many particles which originally had _, there is found _, but before the tone the original ă often becomes _ (§§ **47.** 5; **49.** 4).

3. The simple Šᵉwâ (§ **9.** 1) may represent the vowel-sound of any class. But the compound Šᵉwâ (§ **9.** 2) has three distinct forms, one for each class, and is found:
   a. Chiefly under laryngeals (§ **42.** 3). But sometimes also,
   b. Under a letter which is, or should be, doubled.
   c. Under a letter preceded by the prefix וְ.

Note 1.—The Šᵉwâ under a laryngeal, if vocal, *must* be compound Šᵉwâ; since a simple Šᵉwâ standing under a laryngeal is *always* silent.

Note 2.—The Ḥâtēf Sᵉgôl never appears anywhere but under laryngeals.

Note 3.—Simple Šᵉwâ is always vocal (1) at the beginning of a word, (2) under a consonant with dâgēš-fŏrtē, (3) after another Šᵉwâ, except in the case of a final consonant.

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[1] Zech. 4 : 12. [2] Judg. 16 : 16. [3] 2 Kgs. 2 : 1. [4] Ps. 55 : 22.

33. The A-Class Vowels

In accordance with the foregoing statements (§§ **29–32.**) it is seen that the A-class vowels include:

1. The pure short ◌ַ (ă).

2. The attenuated ◌ִ (ĭ), arising in unaccented closed, and especially sharpened, syllables.

3. The short ◌ֶ (ĕ) which is deflected from ă, either with or without the tone.

4. The naturally long ◌ָ (â), which has come from contraction or from compensative lengthening, or from a lengthening characteristic of nominal forms.

5. The naturally long ◌ֹ (ô), which has come by rounding from a naturally long â.

6. The tone-long ◌ָ (â), which has arisen from an original ă through the influence of the tone.

7. The simple ◌ֶ (ᵉ), which is a reduction of ◌ַ, through the influence of the tone.

8. The compound ◌ֲ (ᵃ), which occurs instead of ◌ֶ according to the usage mentioned in § **32.** 3. *a. d.*

9. The naturally long ◌ֵי (ê) which is probably diphthongal in character.

34. The I-Class Vowels

In accordance with the foregoing statements (§§ **29–32.**) it is seen that the I-class vowels include:

1. The pure short ◌ִ (ĭ), now found chiefly in unaccented closed, and especially sharpened, syllables.

2. The deflected ◌ֶ (ĕ), found in unaccented closed syllables.

3. The naturally long ◌ִי (î), from *iy*, see **â**, § **33.** 3.

4. The naturally long ◌ֵי (ê), which is diphthongal in its character, coming, as it always does, from the contraction of *ai* or *ay*.

5. The tone-long ◌ֵ (ē), which has come from an original ◌ִ, through the influence of the tone.

6. The simple ◌ֶ (ᵉ), *cf.* § **33.** 7.

7. The compound ◌ֱ (ᵉ), occurring instead of ◌ֶ chiefly under laryngeals.

35. *The U-Class Vowels*

In accordance with the foregoing statements (§§ 29–32.), it is seen that the U-class vowels include:

1. The pure short ◌ֻ (ŭ), now found chiefly in sharpened syllables.

2. The deflected ◌ֹ (ŏ), found chiefly in unaccented closed syllables.

3. The naturally long וּ (û), from *uw;* and see â, § 33. 4.

4. The naturally long וֹ (ô), which is diphthongal in its character, coming, as it always does, from the contraction of *au* or *aw*. [On the ô rounded from â, see § 33. 5.]

5. The tone-long ◌ָ (ō), which has arisen from an original ◌ָ, through the influence of the tone.

6. The simple ◌ֶ (ᵉ), see § 33. 7.

7. The compound ◌ֱ (ᵉ), occurring instead of ◌ֶ chiefly under laryngeals.

36. *Changes of Vowels*

1. *a.* צְדָקָה (16 : 2) *from* צַדִּיק; דָּבָר *from* דִּבֶּר; אֶרֶץ (1 : 24) *from* אֹרֶךְ; סֵפֶר *from* סָפַר.

b. דְּבָרִים (15 : 1) *from* דָּבָר; הָרָגוֹ (4 : 25) *from* הָרַג; הַקְטֵל, *but* הָקֵם[1]; שָׁמַיִם (1 : 1) *from* שָׁמַי; קָטַל *from* קַטַל.

c. מָשְׁלוּ *for* מִשְׁלוּ; שָׁרְצוּ (1 : 21) *for* שִׁרְצוּ.

d. בָּרָא (1 : 1); יִקְרָא (1 : 5); קָרָאתָ (17 : 19) בָּרָאתִי; (6 : 7).

e. לָמַיִם (1 : 6); שָׁמַיִם (1 : 17); יְצַמַּח (2 : 5); אָתָּה (3 : 11).

2 *a.* שָׁרַץ *but* שָׁרְצוּ (1 : 21); תֹּאכַל (2 : 16) *but* תֹּאכְלוּ (3 : 1) *for* תֹּאכַלוּ; יִשְׁרְצוּ (1 : 20); תֵּלֶד *but* תֵּלְדִי (3 : 16); יַהַרְגֵנִי (*for* יַהֲרָגֵנִי) *but* יַהַרְגֵנִי (4 : 8); יַהַרְגֵנִי (4 : 14).

b. פָּנִים *but* פְּנֵי (1 : 2); רָקִיעַ *but* רְקִיעַ (1 : 20); גָּדֵל *but* גְּדֹלִים (1 : 16); מָאוֹר *but* מְאֹרֹת (1 : 16); בָּשָׂר *but* בְּשָׂרִי (2 : 23).

[1] Deut. 22 : 4.

In the formation of stems and the inflection of words, the following vowel-changes occur:

1. Tone-long vowels are found,

a. Usually when in nouns an original short vowel comes under the tone, either in open or closed syllables.

b. When a short vowel would stand in an open syllable before the tone. This is characteristic of nominal formations.

c. When in verbs an originally ante-pretonic short vowel becomes pretonic, in an open syllable.

d. When a following weak consonant becomes quiescent.

e. When an originally short vowel comes to stand in pause.

Under such circumstances, ă is usually *rounded* to å; ĭ is *lowered* to ē, and ŭ to ō (see §§ **33–35.**).

Note.—*Cf.* German *ălle*, but English *âll*.

2. *Reduction* is the process by which a vowel is minimized or compressed to its smallest proportions. *Cf. heaven*, pronounced *hev'n*, but Anglo-Saxon *heofon; even*, pronounced *ev'n*, but Anglo-Saxon *efen* and *ebhan;* also the initial *a* in *America* when pronounced quickly. This process takes place,

a. When an ultimate ֲ (ă), ִ (ĭ), or ֻ (ŭ) in the inflection of *verbs* loses the tone, as when personal terminations consisting of a vowel, or pronominal suffixes connected by a vowel, are added.

b. When a penultimate vowel, in the inflection of *nouns*, no longer stands immediately before the tone, as in the formation of the construct state, when terminations of gender and number are appended, and when pronominal suffixes are added.

Note 1.—Herein consists the great difference between verbal and nominal inflection, that in verbal, the ultimate vowel, in nominal, the penultimate vowel is changed.

Note 2.—In some *verbal* forms, the vowel of whose ultima is unchangeable, the penultimate vowel is reduced.

Note 3.—In some *nominal* forms, the vowel of whose penultima is unchangeable, the ultimate vowel is reduced.

Note 4.—Only vowels standing in an open syllable may be reduced. Naturally long vowels are never reduced.

3. *a.* יִשְׁבַּת (2 : 2) originally יַשְׁבִּית; הִבְדִּיל *but* הַבְדִּיל (1 : 18).

b. [קִטֵּל, *but* וְקִטֵּל]; קִדֵּשׁ *but* יְקַדֵּשׁ (2 : 3); בַּת[1] *but* בִּתִּי.[2]

c. יִלְדְתִּיךְ[3]; דִּמְכֶם (9 : 5) *for* דַּמְכֶם; דִּבְרֵי (24 : 30) *for* דַּבְּרֵי.

4. *a.* חֻפְּצוֹ[4]; אָכְלָה (1 : 29) *for* אֶכְלָה; [הָקְטַל *for* הָקְטַל].

b. [יֶעֱטַל *for* יַעֲטַל]; נֶעֱטַל *for* נַעֲטַל; הֶעֱטִיל *for* הַעֲטִיל].

c. אֶרֶץ (1 : 24); עֶרֶב (1 : 5); רֶמֶשׂ (1 : 24); רֶחֶם (20 : 18).

5. אֵת (*with*), אֶת־ (4 : 1); אִתָּךְ (6 : 18); יְנַקֵּם = יְקַם = יְנַקֵּם (4 : 15).

6. *a.* לְמִינָהּ (1 : 24) *for* לְמִינָהּ.

b. וְיִהִי (1 : 6) *for* וְיִהְיִ = wĭy-hĭy; תֹּהוּ (1 : 2) *for* תֹּהֶוּ = θōhŭw.

c. בֵּין (1 : 4) *for* בַּיִן = bă(ĭ)n; לְמִינָהוּ (1 : 11) *for* לְמִינָהוּ; בּוֹ (1 : 11) *for* בָּהוּ, etc., etc.

d. קָם (*from* קַם); נָקוֹם (*from* נַקֵּם); גָּדוֹל (*from* גַּדֵּל); הִקְטִיל (*from* הִקְטַל).

7. קוֹטֵל *from* קָטַל; גָּדוֹל *from* גַּדֵּל; שׁוֹפְטֵי *from* שָׁפְטֵי.

8. *a.* בִּרְקִיעַ (1 : 14); לִמְאֹרֹת (1 : 15); בִּדְגַת (1 : 26).

כִּדְמוּתֵנוּ (1 : 26); לֵאמֹר (1 : 22) *for* לֶאֱמֹר; לַעֲבֹד (2 : 5); בְּחָרִי.[5]

b. יַהֲרֹגֵהוּ (4 : 8) *for* יְהָרְגֵהוּ; [נֶעֱטָלָה *for* נֶעֱטָלָה].

9. *a.* עֶרֶב (1 : 5); זֶרַע (1 : 11); פַּעַם (2 : 23); בַּיִת (19 : 4); בֹּהוּ (1 : 2).

b. מְרַחֶפֶת (1 : 2) *for* מְרַחֵפֶת; מֻמְשֶׁלֶת (1 : 16) *for* מֻמְשַׁלְתְּ.

c. וַיַּעַשׂ (1 : 7) *for* וַיַּעֲשׂ; יָרֶב (1 : 22) *for* יִרְבְּ; יָבֶן (2 : 22) *for* יִבְנְ.

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[1] Ex. 2 : 1. [2] Ruth 2 : 8. [3] Ps. 2 : 7. [4] Ps. 1 : 2.
[5] Ezek. 20 : 5.

3. *Attenuation* is a thinning of ◌ַ (ă) to ◌ִ (ĭ). It is the same change as that seen in *sang, sing; tango, attingo;* and in *master* which becomes *mister*, when used as a proclitic title (*cf.* Oxford Dictionary, s. v. *Mr.*). It takes place,

a. In closed syllables containing preformatives: as in the Ḳăl Imperfect, the Nĭf'ăl and Hĭf'îl Perfects.

b. In sharpened syllables: as in the Pĭ'ēl Perfect, and various nominal formations.

c. In closed syllables which have lost the tone, especially in the construct plural of nouns and before grave suffixes.

4. *Deflection* involves a change of quality in vowels, whereby ă becomes ĕ, ĭ becomes ĕ, and ŭ becomes ŏ. The same change is seen in the Greek and Latin forms, *mihi* and *meus*, *bulbus* and *βολβός*, *nummus* and *νόμος*. It often takes place,

a. When they would stand in an unaccented closed syllable.

b. When they would stand before a laryngeal with Šᵉwâ.

c. When ă stands as the original vowel of a Seğolate form.

5. Original short vowels usually stand unchanged in sharpened syllables.

6. *Lengthening* (or contraction) takes place,

a. When two similar vowels, generally by the dropping of a consonant, come together.

b. When a vowel and a semi-vowel come together; then $i+y=$ î, $u+w=$ û.

c. When ă or å is followed by ĭ or y, or by ŭ or w; then $a+i$ or $y=$ ê, $a+u$ or $w=$ ô.

d. As characteristic of certain verbal and nominal forms.

7. *Rounding* is a process applied not only in producing å from ă, but also in changing the vowel â to ô. The same change is seen in the Anglo-Saxon *hām, hame*, or *haam* becoming *home; stān*, becoming *stone*.

8. A vocal Šᵉwâ must always be followed by a full vowel, rather than by another Šᵉwâ. Hence:

a. At the beginning of a word, an original short vowel, that ordinarily is reduced to Šᵉwâ, will remain without reduction if followed by a Šᵉwâ, yielding only to such attenuation or deflection as may be

necessary; ă is commonly attenuated to ĭ, but if the Šᵉwâ is compound, the short vowel is assimilated to it.

b. In the middle of a word, where a compound Šᵉwâ stands as helping-vowel under a laryngeal, when inflectional change brings a vocal Šᵉwâ immediately after the compound Šᵉwâ, the latter in every case gives place to the corresponding short vowel (or a deflection of it) as helping-vowel.

9. When two vowelless consonants would come together at the end of a word, a helping-vowel is usually inserted between them to aid in pronunciation. The helping-vowel practically constitutes a new syllable, but the nature of the vowel treatment in many cases shows that the new syllable was not fully recognized—(*cf.* § 27.). This helping-vowel is generally ĕ, but with a laryngeal it is usually ă, with ◝◟ it is ĭ, and with ◝◞ it is generally ŭ. The most common instances of this are:

a. The large class of nouns called Seĝolates (§ 89.).

b. A class of feminine formations resembling Seĝolates.

c. Certain short verbal forms (§ 78. 1).

Note.—The use of a helping-vowel is common in carelessly spoken English; *e. g., elm* becomes *ellum; prism=prisum; film=fillum; Henry=Henery; athletic=athcletic,* etc.

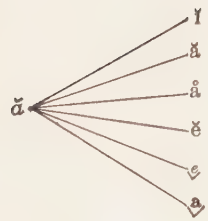
37. Tables of Vowel-Changes

The following tables summarize the various possible vowel-changes:

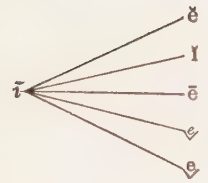
TABLE I

i+*i* or *i*+*y*	=	î
a+*y*	=	ay
a+*i* or *a*+*y*	=	ê
a+*y*	=	ê
a+*a*	=	ô
a+*a*	=	â
a+*w*	=	aw
a+*u* or *a*+*w*	=	ô
u+*u* or *u*+*w*	=	û

TABLE II



original *a* attenuated to ĭ which then is treated like an original.....ĭ
original *a* retained as.....ă
original *a* rounded to.....å
original *a* deflected to.....ĕ
original *a* reduced to.....ᵉ
original *a* reduced to.....ᵃ



original *i* deflected to.....ĕ
original *i* retained as.....ĭ
original *i* lowered to.....ē
original *i* reduced to.....ᵉ
original *i* reduced to.....ᵉ

original *u* deflected to.....ŏ
original *u* retained as.....ŭ
original *u* lowered to.....ō
original *u* reduced to.....ᵉ
original *u* reduced to.....ᵒ

38. Pause

1. יִתְבַּשְּׁשׁוּ (2:25); נִפְתְּחוּ (7:11); בַּעֲבוּרֶךְ (3:17); אִשְׁתֶּךָ (3:17).
2. הַמַּיִם (1:2); לַיְלָה (1:5); אָכַלְתָּ (3:11); יִצְמַח (2:5); זֶרַע (1:29) *for* זֶרַע (=זֶרַע); הֶבֶל (4:2) *for* הֶבֶל (=הֶבֶל).
3. אַתָּה (3:11) *for* אַתָּה; אָנֹכִי (3:10) *for* אָנֹכִי.
4. תָּמוּת (2:17); *but* וַיָּמָת (11:28); *and* וַיָּמֹת (5:5, 8, 11, 14, 17, etc.).

The pause at the end of a verse or clause, indicated by the more powerful accents (§ **23.** 3), causes certain changes:

1. Šᵉwâ yields to its original vowel, and this, if short, undergoes the customary tonal change and is accented.

Note.—The Šᵉwâ standing before the suffix ֶ֫ךָ, yields to its original ֶ, which becomes *ê* (§ **30.** 5).

2. A short vowel becomes tone-long. The ֶ in Seğolates in pause becomes ֵ֑.

3. The tone is frequently shifted from the ultima to the penult.

4. The tone which, in short forms, is on the penult is given to the ultima.

VII. Euphony of Consonants

39. Assimilation

1. מִקֶּדֶם ; מִן־כָּל־ (2:2) *for* מִכָּל־ ; מִן־תַּחַת (1:7) *for* מִתַּחַת (2:8).

יִתֵּן (1:17) *for* יִנְתֵּן ; יִפַּח (2:7) *for* יִנְפַּח ; יִטַּע (2:8) *for* יִנְטַּע.

2. מְדַבֵּר[1] *for* מִתְדַּבֵּר ; הִטָּהֲרוּ (35:2) ; אַחַת (2:21) *for* אַחַדְתִּ.

3. יִקַּח (2:15) *for* יִלְקַח ; יֻקַּח (18:4) ; אֶיצֹק[2] *for* אֶצֹק.

Remark.—שָׂכַנְתִּי[3] ; מִן־הָאָרֶץ (2:6) ; נִחַמְתִּי (6:7) ; לִנְפֹל.[4]

Assimilation of the final consonant of a closed syllable to the initial consonant of the following syllable takes place:

1. In the case of the weak נ, of the preposition מִן (§ **48. 1**), and of the first radical of verbs פ״ן (§ **78.**).

Note.—This is a very common thing in English, *e. g. irresistible* for *inresistible, illegible* for *inlegible.*

2. In the case of ת of הִתְ (§ **58. 7.** N.) and rarely of ד.

Note.—*Cf. attract* for *adtract; attest* for *adtest; annotate* for *adnotate; appropriate* for *adpropriate.*

3. In the case of ל in לָקַח *to take* (§ **78.** R. 2) and י in a few פ״י verbs (§ **81.**).

Remark.—The letter נ is *not* assimilated when it stands (1) in an accented syllable, or (2) before a laryngeal (except ח), or (3) after the preposition לְ.

Note.—Assimilation is indicated by a Dâğēš-fŏrtē in the following consonant, which, however, is rejected from final consonants (§ **14. 1**).

40. Rejection

1. *a.* תֵּת(נ) (1:12) ; קַחַת(ל) (4:11) ; נְגֹשׁ־(נ) (19:9) ; שְׂאֵת(נ) (4:7).

b. לֶכֶת(י) (11:31) ; דַּעַת(י) (2:9) ; דַּע(י) (20:7) ; לֶדֶת(י) (4:2).

[1] Num. 7 · 89. [2] Isa. 44 : 3. [3] Ex. 25 : 8. [4] Num. 14 : 3.

c. נָתְנוּ (42:11) *for* אֲנַחְנוּ; אֹכַל[1] *probably for* מֵאֲכָל.

2. לְאוֹר (1:5) *for* לְהָאוֹר; יִבְדֵּל (1:7) *for* יְהִבְדִּיל.

3. תְּמוֹתוּ (12:20) *but* תְּמוּתוּן (3:3); הָיָה (2:10) *for* הָיְיָה.

The consonants most liable to rejection are the laryngeals א and ה, the dentals ל and נ, and the vowel-letters ו and י. These are often rejected:

1. From the beginning of a word when there is no vowel beneath to sustain them,

a. In the case of נ of verbs פ״ן (§ 78.) and of ל in לָקַח in the Ḳăl Imv. and Infinitive Construct.

b. In the case of ו or י of verbs פ״ו in the same forms.

c. In a few isolated cases.

2. From the middle of a word when preceded only by a Šᵉwâ.

3. From the end of a word, by ordinary attrition, as in the case of ן of the plural ending וֹן; and of a final י in verbs ל״ה (§ 82.).

Note 1.—On the rejection of א and ה, see also § **43.**

Note 2.—On the rejection of ו and י, see also § **44.**

41. Addition, Transposition, Commutation

1. זְרוֹעַ[2] *and* אְזרוֹעַ[3]; אַוְכָּרָה[4]; אֶשְׁכֹּל[5]; אֶתְנַן.[6]

2. הִשְׁתַּמֵּר[7] *for* הִתְשַׁמֵּר; נִשְׁתַּחֲוָה[8] *for* נִתְשַׁחֲוָה.

3. *a.* הִצְטַדֵּק[9] *for* הִתְצַדֵּק; הִצְטַיֵּד[10] *for* הִתְצַיֵּד.

b. יָצַר (2:8) *for* וְצַר; קַיִם[11] *for* קוּם; עָשׂוּי[12] *for* עֲשׂוּי.

1. The *addition* of a letter sometimes takes place at the beginning of a word to avoid harshness in pronunciation, as in the case of א, called prosthetic, when used in the formation of nouns.

2. The *transposition* of letters, of frequent occurrence in the province of the lexicon, occurs in the grammar only in the case of ת of the Hiθpă'ēl of verbs when it would stand before a sibilant fricative.

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[1] Ex. 3 : 2. [2] Ex. 6 : 6. [3] Jer. 32 : 21. [4] Lev. 2 : 2.
[5] Gen. 14 : 13. [6] Deut. 23 : 19. [7] Mic. 6 : 16. [8] Gen. 22 : 5.
[9] Gen. 44 : 16. [10] Josh. 9 : 12. [11] Ruth 4 : 7. [12] Ex. 3 : 16.

3. The *commutation* of letters, of frequent occurrence in the province of the lexicon, occurs in the grammar in the case of

a. ת and ט in the Hĭθpă'ēl stem.

b. ן and י in פ״ן, middle-vowel and ל״ה forms (see § **44.** 1. *a*—*d*).

42. The Peculiarities of Laryngeals

1. *a.* הָרָקִיעַ (1:7); הָאֲדָמָה (1:25); הָעוֹף (1:22); וְתֵרָאֶה (1:9).

b. מְרַחֶפֶת (1:2); הַהוּא (2:12); הַחַיָּה (1:21); הַחֹשֶׁךְ (1:4); [פְּעֻלָּ].

2. *a.* וַיַּרְא (1:4); יַעֲלֶה (2:6); לַעֲבֹד (2:5); נַעֲשֶׂה (1:26); יַעֲקֹב־ (2:24).

b. יִפַּח (2:7); יִטַּע (2:8); יַצְמַח (2:9); יֵדַע (4:25); [קִטַּח].

c. נֶחְמָד (2:9); יֶחְזַק (41:56); תֶּחְדַּל[1]; הֶעֱבַדְתַּנִי.[2]

d. רוּחַ (1:2); רָקִיעַ (1:6); מַזְרִיעַ (1:11); זֹרֵעַ (1:29); רָקִיעַ (1:15).

3. *a.* שְׁאֵלָה[3] *from* šă'ălâ; אֱלֹהִים (1:1) *from* 'ĭlâh; חָלִי[4] *from* ḥŏlî.

b. עָבַד (2:5); עֲשׂוֹת (2:4); אֱמֹר (1:22); הֱיוֹת (2:18); *cf.* וְהָיָה (12:2).

נַעֲשֶׂה (1:26); יַעֲלֶה (2:6); אֶעֱשֶׂה (2:18); פְּעָלֶךָ[5]; [הֶעָטַל].

Remarks.—יִשְׁבֹּת (2:2) *but* יַעֲקֹב־ (2:24); נֶחְמָד (2:9); יַהַרְגֵהוּ *for* יַהַרְגֵהוּ (4:8); הֶעֱמִיד[6] *and* הֶעֱמַדְתָּ[7] *but* וְהַעֲמַדְתָּ.[8]

The laryngeals, in the order of their strength beginning with the weakest, are א, ע, ה, ח. ר shares some of their characteristics. They have the following peculiarities:

1. They refuse to be doubled (*i. e.*, to receive Dâğēš-fŏrtē). But here a distinction must be made between,

a. א and ר, which entirely reject the doubling, and require a strengthening of the preceding vowel (§ **75.** 1. *a*); and

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[1] Deut. 23 : 23. [2] Isa. 43 : 24. [3] Ex. 3 : 22. [4] Deut. 28 : 61.
[5] Ruth 2 : 12. [6] Num. 5 : 18, 30. [7] Ps. 31 : 9. [8] Num. 3 : 6; 8 : 13.

b. ע, ה, and ח, of which ע sometimes, ה and ח nearly always, receive a so-called Dåğēš-fŏrtē *implied*, and allow a preceding vowel to remain short.

2. They take, particularly before them, the *a*-vowels; hence,

a. The vowel ַ (ă) is chosen instead of ִ (ĭ) or ֶ (ĕ), especially when ă was the original vowel.

b. The vowel ַ (ă) is chosen instead of ֵ (ē) or ֹ (ō), especially when ă was a collateral form.

c. The vowel ֶ (ĕ), arising by deflection from ă, is chosen for the sake of dissimilarity.

d. The vowel ַ steals in between a heterogeneous long vowel and a final laryngeal as an aid in pronunciation. This ַ is called Păθăḥ-*furtive;* it is a mere transition-sound and does not make a syllable. It disappears when the laryngeal ceases to be final.

Note 1.—The letter ר (1) does not receive Dåğēš-fŏrtē, and (2) often shows a preference for ַ, and is consequently frequently classed for convenience with the laryngeals.

Note 2.—A final א is not a consonant, nor is final ה, unless it contain Măppîḳ (§ **16.** 1).

3. They have a decided preference for compound Šᵉwâ. Hence there is found under laryngeals,

a. A compound Šᵉwâ, rather than a simple Šᵉwâ, in the place of an original vowel; and in this case the compound Šᵉwâ of the class to which the original vowel belonged, is used.

b. An *inserted* compound Šᵉwâ for facilitating the pronunciation; and here,

(1) an initial laryngeal takes ֲ, except in the case of א, and of ה and ח in the verbs הָיָה and חָיָה, which prefer ֳ;

(2) a medial laryngeal takes that Šᵉwâ which corresponds to the preceding vowel.

Remark 1.—Thus where in *strong* forms there is found a silent Šᵉwâ, in *laryngeal* forms there is usually found a compound Šᵉwâ as a helping-vowel, which does not affect the syllabification.

Remark 2.—Under the strong laryngeals, especially ח, the use

of the compound Šᵉwâ for the facilitation of pronunciation is not so general.

Remark 3.—When a compound Šᵉwâ would stand before a simple Šᵉwâ, the former always gives way to a vowel (§ 36.).

Remark 4.—The combination ◌ֲ ◌ֲ often yields to ◌ֱ ◌ֲ, when removed to a distance from the tone.

43. The Weakness of א *and* ה

1. *a.* בָּרָא (1:1); יִקְרָא (1:5); תּוֹצֵא (1:24).

   b. רֵאשִׁית (1:1) *for* רְאֵשִׁית; רָאשִׁים (2:10) *for* רְאָשִׁים; לִקְרַאת (15:10) *for* לִקְרָאַת; לֵאמֹר (1:22) *for* לֶאֱמֹר; כֵּאלֹהִים (3:5) *for* כֶּאֱלֹהִים; יֵאמֶר (1:3) *for* יֶאֱמֶר.

Remarks.—וַיַּרְא (1:4); חֵטְא[1]; אֹכֶל (3:12) *for* אֹאכַל; רֵשִׁית[2] *for* רֵאשִׁית.

2. *a.* לָאוֹר (1:5) *for* לְהָאוֹר; לַחֲשֹׁךְ (1:5) *for* לְהַחֲשִׁךְ; בַּיּוֹם (1:18).

   b. יַבְדֵּל (1:7) *for* יְהַבְדֵּל; תֵּרָאֶה (1:9) *for* תֵּהָרֶאֶה.

   c. לְמִינוֹ (1:11) *for* לְמִינֵהוּ; בּוֹ (1:11) *for* בֵּהוּ; אֹתוֹ (2:3) *for* אֹתֵהוּ.

The letters א and ה, being exceedingly weak, not only occasion change, but likewise suffer change:

1. א loses its consonantal power and is said *to quiesce* or *to be silent*,

   a. Always, when it stands at the end of a word; here belong all forms of a ל״א character.

   b. Often, when it stands in the middle of a word; then,

   (1) a preceding vowelless consonant receives its vowel;

   (2) or, it loses its compound Šᵉwâ after a preceding vowel. The Šᵉwâ disappears as soon as א quiesces and the preceding short vowel is strengthened in compensation for the loss of the א.

Remark 1.—A final א, preceded by a simple Šᵉwâ is otiose.

[1] Deut. 15 : 9.

[2] Deut. 11 : 12.

Remark 2.—A quiescent א is frequently elided from the middle of a word.

2. The consonant ה at the end of a word is always distinguished from the vowel-letter ה by the presence of a Măppîḳ (§ **16.** 1). But on account of its weakness it is often entirely lost,

a. In the case of the article after an inseparable preposition (§ **47.** 4).

b. In Hĭf'îl, Hŏf'ăl and Hĭθpă'ēl verbal forms after a preformative of gender or person.

c. From between two vowels, which then contract.

Note.—The ה of ל״ה verbs and nouns (§ **82.**) is *always* a vowel-letter and has no connection with the ה here considered.

44. The Weakness of ו *and* י

1. *a.* יִלֶּד (4:23) *for* וָלָד (*cf.* וָלָד 11:30); יָשַׁב [*cf.* יֵשֶׁב (4:16)] *for* וָשַׁב.

b. יְקִים[1]; יִתְיַלְּדוּ[2] *but cf.* הִתְוַדַּע (45:1).

c. יְעָשׂוּ[3]; עָשִׂיתָ *for* עָשַׂוְתָּ *for* עָשַׂוְתָּ; יִרְבֶּיךָ.[4]

d. יִישַׁן (2:21) *for* יְוַשַּׁן; יִיצֶר (2:7) *for* יְוַצֵּר.

2. *a.* דַּעַת (3:22) *for* וְדַעַת; צֵא (8:16) *for* וְצֵא; יֵצֵא (4:16) *for* יְוֵצֵא.

b. הָיָה (2:10) = hâyâ; יַעֲלֶה (2:6) = yă'ălê.

הִשְׁקָה (2:6) = hĭšḳâ; יְהִיה (1:29) = yĭhyê.

The semi-vowels, or vowel-consonants, ו and י, occasion a very large number of changes:

1. *Commutation of* ו *into* י *takes place,*

a. Almost always at the beginning of a word, the exceptions being very few.

b. Frequently in the Pĭ'ēl of middle-vowel verbs, and generally in פ״ן verbs after הִתְ of the Hĭθpă'ēl.

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[1] Ruth 4 : 7. [2] Num. 1 : 18. [3] Ex. 3 : 16. [4] Deut. 8 : 13.

c. Whenever it is retained as the third radical in verbs ל״ה, both when final and when medial (§ **82.** 3).

d. When it would follow *i* in a closed syllable, as in the Ḳăl Imperfect of verbs פ״ן which have a פ״י treatment (§ **80.**).

2. *Elision takes place,*

a. Of an initial ן when supported only by Šᵉwâ, as in certain פ״ן Inf's Construct and Imv's (§ **80.**); and also when in the Ḳăl Impf. the ן, following ĭ, does not go over to י, according to 1. *d* above.

b. Of a final ן and י in verbs called ל״ה, the original vowel following them having been previously lost; in this case the vowel preceding, nearly always ă, is rounded to å in Perfects, and becomes *ê* in Imperfects and Participles (see for details, § **82.**).

3. *a.* נוֹדַע (41:21); תּוֹצֵא (1:11) *for* תַּוְצֵא; תֵּיטִיב (4:7) *for* תַּיְטִיב.

תַּעֲשֶׂינָה[1]; חַיֶּיךָ (3:14) *for* ḥăy-yăy-kå; אַפֶּיךָ (3:19).

b. עֲשֵׂה (6:14) = ʿᵃśê *for* עֲשַׂי; פְּנֵי (1:2) = pᵉnê *for* פַּנֵי.

c. הוּסַד[2] *for* הֻוְסַד; יִישֶׁן (2:21) *for* יִוְשַׁן = יְוֻשַׁן; יֵצֶר (2:7) *for* יִיְצֶר.

4. *a.* וּבֵין (1:4); וּמִלְאוּ (1:22); וּלְמִקְוֵה (1:10); וּנְקֵבָה (1:27).

b. תְּהוֹ (1:2) *for* תְּהֵוְ; יִשְׁתַּחוּ (18:2) *for* יִשְׁתַּחֲוְ (יִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה).[3]

c. וּשְׁמַעְתִּין[4] *for* ־תִּיהוּ; אַפַּיִו (2:7) *for* אַפַּיְהוּ; פָּנָיו (4:5).

5. *a.* יָלַד (4:26); יָדַע (4:1); יָלַד (4:18); יָצַר (2:8); יְקֻוּ (1:9); וָבֹהוּ (1:2).

b. עָשׂוּי[5]; גּוֹי[6]; see also the cases under 4. *c*, above.

c. יוֹלֵד (4:18); חַוָּה (3:20); שָׁלַוְתִּי.[7]

3. *Contraction takes place,*

a. Of vowelless ן or י with a preceding ă, as

(1) in the פ״ן Nif'ăl and Hif'îl (§ **80.**), and the פ״י Hĭf'îl (§ **81.** 2);

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[1] Deut. 1 : 44. [2] Ezra 3 : 11.

[3] In these cases a helping ـֲ is inserted (§ **30.** *m*). [4] Deut. 1 : 17.

[5] Ex. 3 : 16. [6] Deut. 4 : 7. [7] Job 3 : 26.

(2) before נָה in ל״ה Imperfects and Imv's, and before ךָ and ךָ in plural of nouns (§ **30.** 5); here *ay* gives יֵ (*ê*).

b. Of final ו or י with a preceding *a*, in forms that are closely tied to the following word, as

(1) in the Imperative of verbs ל״ה (§ **82.** 1. *f*);

(2) in the Construct plural ending יֵ (=*ay*)(§ **108.** 3. *b*).

c. Of ו or י with a preceding *u* or *i* respectively, when a consonant follows, as in the פ״ו Hŏph'ăl (§ **80.** 3. *c*), and in the Ḳăl Impf. of פ״ו and פ״י verbs.

4. *Vocalization of* ו *to* וּ *takes place,*

a. At the beginning of a word in the case of the conjunction וְ (§ **49.** 2).

b. At the end of a word, whenever ו would be preceded by a consonant, as

(1) in the case of ל״ה (or ל״ו) Seğolates (§ **89.** 2. *c*);

(2) in certain short forms of the imperfect. But

c. The reverse takes place, viz., change of וּ to ו, especially in the case of the suffix הוּ, when it is attached

(1) to verbal forms ending in a vowel, and

(2) to the plural ending used before suffixes, viz., יֵ, of which, however, the י is lost (being only orthographically retained), and the ă rounded to å (§ **108.**) as an assimilation to the ו.

5. *The consonantal force of* ו *or* י *is retained,*

a. When as radicals they stand at the beginning of syllables.

b. When a heterogeneous vowel, except *ă*, precedes.

c. When they would receive Dåğēš-fŏrtē (§ **86.**), and in a few exceptional cases.

PART SECOND—ETYMOLOGY

VIII. Inseparable Particles

45. *The Article*

1. הַשָּׁמַיִם (1:1); הַמָּיִם (1:2); הַיַּבָּשָׁה (1:9); הַיּוֹם (1:14); הַלָּיְלָה (1:14).
2. הַמַּשֶּׁהוּ (1:4); הַחַיָּה (1:21); הַהוּא (2:12); הַהֹלֵךְ (2:14).
3. הָאָרֶץ (1:1); הָרָקִיעַ (1:7); הָעוֹף (1:22).
4. הֶחָג[1]; הֶחָזָק[2]; הֶהָרִים[3]; הֶעָוֹן.[4]

Remark 1.—הַמַּיַלְדֹת[5] *for* הַמְיַלְּדֹת; הַיֹּאָרָה[6] *for* הַיְאֹרָה.

Remark 2.—הָאָרֶץ (1:1) *for* הָאֶרֶץ; הָהָר[7] *for* הָהַר; הָעָם[8] *for* הָעַם.

Remark 3.—לָאוֹר (1:5) *for* לְ + הָאוֹר; לַחֹשֶׁךְ (1:5) *for* לְ + הַחֹשֶׁךְ.

1. The usual form of the Article is הַ with a Dåǧēš-fŏrtē in the following letter . . . . . הַּ·

2. Before the strong laryngeals ה and ח which may be doubled by implication (§ **42.** 1. *b*), it is . . . . . הַ

3. Before the weak laryngeal א and before ר, and generally before ע, which cannot be doubled (§ **42.** 1. *a*), ַ is rounded to ָ . . . . . הָ

4. Before חָ, and before an unaccented הָ, עָ, the ַ is deflected to ֶ (ĕ) for the sake of dissimilarity . . . . . הֶ

Remark 1.—The Dåǧēš-fŏrtē of the Article may of course be omitted from vowelless consonants (§ **14.** 2).

Remark 2.—The words for *earth, mountain, people* irregularly change their vowel after the Article.

Remark 3.—The ה of the Article is elided after the prepositions בְּ, כְּ, לְ (§ **43.** 2. *a*) and the vowel is given to the preposition.

[1] 1 Kgs. 8:65. [2] Num. 13:18. [3] Gen. 7:19. [4] 1 Sam. 25:24.
[5] Ex. 1:19. [6] Ex. 1:22. [7] Ex. 3:12. [8] Gen. 14:16.

46. Hē Interrogative

1. הֲשָׁמֵר אָחִי אָנֹכִי (4:9); הֲמִן־הָעֵץ .... אָכָלְתָּ (3:11).
2. הֲלֹא הֵיטִיב שְׂאֵת (4:7); הֲמֵעַץ הַנִּשָּׂא לָךְ (30:15); הֲלֹא־אִישִׁי אַתֶּם[1]
3. הֲאַף[2]; הֲהָיְתָה[3]; הֲלִבֶּן מֵאָה שָׁנָה יִוָּלֵד (17:17).

In direct, and likewise indirect, interrogation, a particle is used called Hē Interrogative:

1. It is usually written with Hâṭēf Pătăḥ ..... הֲ
2. Before vowelless consonants, and laryngeals, it is written ..... הַ
3. Before laryngeals with ֲ, it is written (§ **29.** 4. *e*) ..... הֲ

while rarely, especially with letters which have simple Šᵉwâ, it is written with Dâǧēš-fŏrtē separative (§ **15.** 4) ..... הַ·

Note.—Frequently no sign of interrogation appears; then the context must be depended upon to reveal the interrogative character of the statement.

47. The Inseparable Prepositions

1. בְּרֵאשִׁית (1:1); בְּתוֹךְ (1:6); לְמִינוֹ (1:11); לְהַבְדִּיל (1:14).
2. בְּרָקִיעַ (1:14); לְמָאוֹרֹת (1:15); לְמֶשְׁל (1:18); כִּדְמוּתֵנוּ (1:26).
3. לַעֲשׂוֹת (2:3); לַעֲבֹד (2:5); לֵאמֹר *for* לֵאמֹר (1:22); בַּחֲרִי.[4]
4. לָאוֹר (1:5); לַחֹשֶׁךְ (1:5); לָרָקִיעַ (1:7); לַיַּבָּשָׁה (1:10); בַּיּוֹם (1:18).
5. לָמָּיִם (1:6); לָכֶם (1:29); לָדַעַת (3:22).

Remark 1.—לַאדֹנָי (18:30, 32); בֵּאלֹהִים (3:5); לֵאלֹהִים (17:7, 8).

Remark 2.—לַיהוָה (4:3) *for* לַאדֹנָי; *proper writing* לַיהוָה.

Three prepositions, בְּ, כְּ, לְ, are always *prefixed* to the words

[1] Ex. 2:7. [2] Job 34:31. [3] Joel 1:2. [4] Ex. 11:8.

which they govern. Their vowel was, originally, ־ַ; but now they are found written:

1. Ordinarily, with simple Šᵉwâ reduced from ă..... ־ְ
2. Before consonants having simple Šᵉwâ, with ĭ attenuated from ă..... ־ִ
3. Before laryngeals having compound Šᵉwâ, with the corresponding short vowel.....־ֲ, ־ֳ, ־ָ (ŏ)
4. Before the Article, with the vowel of the Article....־ַ or ־ָ (å)
5. Before a tone-syllable, sometimes with tone-long.....־ָ (å)

Remark 1.—The א of אֲדֹנָי LORD and אֱלֹהִים GOD loses its consonantal force after the prepositions (§ **43.** 1. *b*).

Remark 2.—The word יהוה, which is written יְהוָֹה, *i. e.*, with the vowels of אֲדֹנָי, rather than יַהְוֶה as it should be written, appears with the preposition as לַיהוָֹה (to be pronounced לַאדֹנָי).

Note 1.—The original ־ַ of the prepositions is usually reduced to ־ְ, or rounded to ־ָ (å); it is retained before laryngeals with ־ֲ, but assimilated to ־ִ before ־ֱ, and to ־ֳ (ŏ) before ־ֳ.

Note 2.—For prepositions with pronominal suffixes, see § **51.** 3, 4.

48. The Preposition מִן

1. מִן־הָאָרֶץ (2:6); מִתַּחַת *for* מִן־תַּחַת (1:7); מִקֶּדֶם (2:8) *for* מִן־קֶדֶם.
2. מִחוּץ (6:14); מֵעַל (1:7) *for* מִן־עַל; מֵאִישׁ (2:23) *for* מִן־אִישׁ.

The preposition מִן *from*, is really the construct state of an ancient noun and is written separately, chiefly before the Article; elsewhere it is *prefixed* and appears:

1. Usually with its נ assimilated (§ **39.** 1)..... מִ֫
2. Before ח, rarely with Dāgĕš-fŏrtē implied (§ **42.** 1. *b*).... מִ֫

but before other laryngeals, with ־ֲ lowered (§ **36.** 1)..... מֵ֫

Note.—On the form of מִן before pronominal suffixes, see § **51.** 5.

49. Wâw Conjunctive

1. וְאֵת (1:1); וְהָאָרֶץ (1:2); וְלַחֹשֶׁךְ (1:5); וְשָׁנִים (1:14); וְשָׁמַיִם (2:4).

2. וּבֵין (1:4); וּמִלְאוּ (1:22); וּבְעוֹף (1:26); וּלְמִקְוֵה (1:10); וּנְקֵבָה (1:27).

3. וַעֲשֵׂה (24:12); וְהָיָה (12:2) *for* וְהָיֵה; וַעֲשִׂיתֶם[1]; וַאֲנִי (6:17).

4. וָבֹהוּ (1:2); וָרֶמֶשׂ (1:24); וָרַע (2:9); וָנָד (4:12).

The conjunction *and*, originally וְ, is now found written:

1. Ordinarily with simple Šᵉwâ (§ **32.** 2. R.) ..... וְ
2. Before בּ, מ, פּ (§ **44.** 4), and vowelless consonants ..... וּ
3. Before laryngeals having compound Šᵉwâ, with the corresponding short vowel ..... וַ, וֶ, וֹ (ŏ)
4. Before a tone-syllable, sometimes with tone-long וֹ (§ **31.** 1. *c*) ..... (å)

Note 1.—וְ with יְהִי gives וַיְהִי (1:6).

Note 2.—On וְ, the strengthened form of וְ, which is called Wâw Conversive and is used with the Imperfect, see § **70.**

[1] Deut. 4 : 6, 16, 23, 25.

IX. Pronouns

50. *The Personal Pronoun*

1. The following are the forms of the Personal Pronoun:

He	הוּא	*They* (m.)	הֵם, הֵמָּה
She	הִיא	*They* (f.)	הֵן, הֵנָּה
Thou (m.)	אַתָּה	*Ye* (m.)	אַתֶּם
Thou (f.)	אַתְּ	*Ye* (f.)	אַתֶּן, אַתֶּנָה
I	אֲנִי, אָנֹכִי	*We*	נַחְנוּ, אֲנַחְנוּ

2. The following are pausal forms:

אֲנִי, אָנֹכִי; אַתָּה *and* אָתָּה; אֲנַחְנוּ.

3. The following remarks on the forms of the Pronouns are to be noted:

a. הִיא *she* is written הוּא in the Pentateuch, except eleven times.

b. אַתָּה *thou* (m.) is written five times defectively אָתָּ.

c. אַתְּ *thou* (f.) was originally אַתִּי or אַתִּין; seven times Ḳ*eθîv* has אתי, which would be pronounced ăttî.

d. אֲנִי *I* (c.) is more common than the longer form אָנֹכִי.

e. הֵנָּה *they* (f.) is more common than הֵן, the latter occurring only with prefixes.

f. אַתֶּן *ye* (f.) occurs but once,[1] אַתֶּנָה, but four times.[2]

g. אֲנַחְנוּ *we* is the usual form, נַחְנוּ occurring but six times,[3] and a form אֲנוּ but once.[4]

Note 1.—The ה— which appears in several of the forms was perhaps originally demonstrative, but has lost its force.

Note 2.—The following comparative table of the personal Pronouns in the more important Semitic languages will be of interest:

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[1] Ezek. 34 : 31. [2] Gen. 31 : 6; Ezek. 13 : 11, 20; 34 : 17.
[3] Gen. 42 : 11; Ex. 16 : 7, 8; Num. 32 : 32; 2 Sam. 17 : 12; Lam. 3 : 42.
[4] Jer. 42 : 6 (Ḳ*eθîv*).

Arabic.	Assyrian.	Aramaic.	Hebrew.
huwă	šû	הוּא	הוּא
hiyă	šî	הִיא	הִיא
anta	atta	אנתה	אַתָּה
anti	atti	אַתְּ or אַנְתְּ	אַתְּ
		אנתי	
ană	anāku	אֲנָא	אָנֹכִי
hum	šûnu	הִמּוֹן, אִנּוּן, הִמּוּ	הֵמָּה, הֵם
hunna	šîna	אִנּוּן, אִנִּין	הֵנָּה, הֵן
antum	attuna	אַתּוּן, אַנְתּוּן	אַתֶּם
antunna	attina	אַתִּין	אַתֶּנָּה, אַתֵּן
naḥnu	anīni	אֲנַחְנָא	נַחְנוּ, אֲנַחְנוּ

Note 3.—We may note here also the expression פְּלֹנִי אַלְמֹנִי, equivalent to *a certain one*, and used as an indefinite pronoun.[1]

51. *Pronominal Suffixes*

Tabular View

1. *Separate Forms.*	2. *With* אֵת.	3. *With* בְּ *and* לְ	4. *With* כְּ.	5. *With* מִן.
		Singular		
3 m. הוּא	אֹתוֹ	בּוֹ	כָּמוֹהוּ	מִמֶּנּוּ
3 f. הִיא	אֹתָהּ	בָּהּ	כָּמוֹהָ	מִמֶּנָּה
2 m. אַתָּה	אֶתְכָה, אֹתָךְ	בְּךָ, בָּךְ	כָּמוֹךָ	מִמְּךָ
				מִמָּךְ
2 f. אַתְּ	אֹתָךְ	בָּךְ	———	מִמֵּךְ
1 c. אֲנִי or נִי_	אֹתִי	בִּי	כָּמוֹנִי	מִמֶּנִּי
		Plural		
3 m. הֵם or ם_	אֹתָם, אֶתְהֶם	בָּם, בָּהֶם	כָּמוֹהֶם, כָּהֵם	מֵהֶם
3 f. הֵן or ן_	אֹתָן, אֶתְהֶן	בָּהֶן	כָּהֵנָּה	מֵהֶן
				מֵהֵנָּה
2 m. כֶּם	אֶתְכֶם	בָּכֶם	כָּמוֹכֶם, כָּכֶם	מִכֶּם
2 f. כֶּן	———	בָּכֶן	———	מִכֶּן
1 c. נוּ	אֹתָנוּ	בָּנוּ	כָּמוֹנוּ	מִמֶּנּוּ

[1] *Cf.* Ruth 4 : 1; 2 Kgs. 6 : 8.

When a pronoun is to be governed by a verb, a noun or a preposition, a shortened form must be used:

1. The "separate forms," given above, are the fragments of the pronouns which are thus used. They are attached directly to nominal and verbal forms ending in a vowel, but a so-called connecting-vowel is employed with forms ending in a consonant.

a. The suffixes כֶם, כֶן, הֶם and הֶן always receive the accent and are termed *heavy;* all others are *light.*

b. ־ִי is used with nouns; ־ֵנִי with verbs.

c. הֶם and הֶן are used with nouns in both singular and plural, but chiefly with the plural; ם and ן are used with verbs and singular nouns.

Note.—On the union of verbs with suffixes, see § **71.**; on the union of nouns with suffixes, see §§ **108, 109.**

2. When for any reason it is impossible, or undesirable, to attach the suffix directly to a governing verb, it may be written in connection with אֵת, the sign of the definite accusative, which, however, except before כֶם, assumes the form אֹתְ or אוֹתְ (*'ôθ*).

3. The prepositions בְּ and לְ restore and round their original ־ְ before the suffixes (except ־ִי and הָ־); this vowel

a. Contracts with הוּ and forms וֹ (ô), the ה falling out and å contracting with û; with הָ the final å is dropped, the ă of the preposition is rounded to å, and ה is preserved as a consonant with măppîḳ, the resulting form being הָ־; but elsewhere,

b. It appears as å either before or under the tone.

Note.—While either בָּם or בָּהֶם may be used, only לָהֶם is found.

4. Between the preposition כְּ and the suffixes, there is generally found an inserted syllable מוֹ. This syllable is found in poetry also after בְּ and לְ (but not when suffixes are added).

5. The preposition מִן before most of the suffixes takes a special form; in some cases,

a. The final נ is assimilated: מִמְּךָ *for* מִמִּנְךָ; מִמֶּנִּי *for* מִמִּנֶּנִי; מִמֶּנּוּ (*from us*) *for* מִמִּנֶּנוּ.

b. The consonant of the suffix is assimilated backwards and represented in נ: מִמֶּנּוּ (*from him*) *for* מִמֶּנְהוּ; מִמֶּנָּה *for* מִמֶּנְהָ.

Note 1.—The ־ֶּ in מִמֶּנּוּ, etc., is deflected from ־ֶן (§ **29.** 4).

Note 2.—Many variant forms, besides those given, are found, especially in poetry.

52. *The Demonstrative Pronoun*

1.	זֶה *this* (m.)	זֹאת *this* (f.)	אֵלֶּה (אֵל) *these* (m. or f.)	
		זוֹ, זֶה *this* (f.)	הֵם or הֵמָּה *those* (m.)	
2.	הוּא *that* (m.)	הִיא *that* (f.)	הֵן or הֵנָּה *those* (f.)	

1. *a.* זֶה; *cf.* זוֹ rounded from זֶא.

b. זאת = zô'θ, for zâ'θ (§ **30.** 6), *i. e.*, זֶא with feminine ending תְ, *cf.* the shorter forms זוֹ, זֶה.

c. אֵלֶּה has Dâğēš-fŏrtē *firmative;* אֵל occurs only eight times, and then always in the Pentateuch and with the article.

2. The personal pronouns of the third person are used as remote demonstratives.

3. The forms הַלָּזֶה (*masc.*), הַלָּזוּ (*fem.*), and הַלָּז (*masc.* and *fem.*), *this*, represent a stronger demonstrative, appearing only in the singular. They are not commonly used,—the first occurring twice,[1] the second, once,[2] the third seven times.[3]

53. *The Relative Particle*

1. אֲשֶׁר *who, which, that.*
2. שֶׁ־, sometimes שֶׁ־.
3. זוּ.

1. The more frequent relative was originally a noun in the construct state meaning *place:*

a. It is indeclinable.

b. It is really a mere sign of relation, indicating the presence of some kind of a subordinate clause, the precise nature of which is indicated by other words, or by the general context.

[1] Gen. 24 : 65; 37 : 19. [2] Ezek. 36 : 35.
[3] Judg. 6 : 20; 1 Sam. 14 : 1; 17 : 26; 2 Kgs. 4 : 25; 23 : 17; Dan. 8 : 16; Zech. 2 : 8.

2. שֶׁ־, or שֶׁ־ is in no way connected with אֲשֶׁר, but is a distinct pronoun. It is found:

a. Exclusively in the Song of Songs, and frequently in Ecclesiastes.

b. Occasionally in other books, as Judges, 2 Kings, 1 Chronicles, Job, and the later Psalms.

3. זוּ is in reality a demonstrative (*cf.* זֶה); but its chief use is as a relative (*cf.* the similar usage of the English *that*, Greek *ὅς*, etc.). It is indeclinable.

54. *The Interrogative Pronoun*

1. מִי *who?* מָה *what?*

2. *a.* מַה־יִּקְרָא (2 : 19); מַה־זֹּאת (3 : 13); מַה־שְּׁמוֹ (Ex. 3 : 13).

b. מָה חַטָּאתִי (31 : 36); מַה־הוּא[1]; מַה־הִיא.[2]

c. מָה־אֵלֶּה[3]; מָה רְאִיתֶם[4]; *also* מָה הֵנָּה (21 : 29).

d. מָה עָשִׂיתָ (4 : 10); מַה־חַטָּאתִי (20 : 9); מָה־חָדַל.[5]

1. מִי refers to persons; מָה, to things.

2. מָה is variously pointed, according to the character of the consonant which follows:

a. Before consonants which can be doubled, it is . . . . . מַה־

b. Before strong laryngeals (ה and ח), it is . . . . . מַה

c. Before weak laryngeals (א, ע, and ר) it is . . . . . מָה

d. Before laryngeals with ־, it is . . . . . מָה

Note 1.—The Dāgēš-fŏrtē following מַה is compensative (§ 15. 1), arising from the assimilation of ה which was a consonant.

Note 2.—The forms מָה and מָה are sometimes found before other letters than laryngeals.

Note 3.—In the majority of cases מָה is connected with the following word by Māḳḳēf, and with זֶה often forms a single word, מַזֶּה.

Note 4.—By means of אַי (*where?*) prefixed to the demonstrative זֶה or זֹאת, another interrogative is formed.[6]

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[1] Num. 16 : 11. [2] Num. 13 : 18. [3] Zech. 1 : 9. [4] Judg. 9 : 48.
[5] Ps. 39 : 5. [6] *Cf.* Jer. 5 : 7; Eccles. 11 : 6; 1 Kgs. 13 : 12.

X. The Verb

55. *Roots*

1. בראׁ (1:1); מַבְדִּיל (1:6) *from* בדל; מִתְהַלֵּךְ (3:8) *from* הלך; הֲקִימֹתִי (9:17) *from* קם; שׁבת (2:3); הַמְטִיר (2:5) *from* מטר; תִּפָּקַחְנָה (3:7) *from* פקח.

2. בָּרָא (1:1) *he created;* שָׁבַת (2:3) *he rested;* לָקַח (2:22) *he took.*

   הָלַךְ (3:8) *he walked;* שָׁמַע (3:17) *he heard;* פָּקַח (3:7) *he opened.*

3. מוּת (3:4) *to die,* מֵת *he died;* שִׂים (2:8) *to put,* שָׂם *he put.*

All words are derived from so-called roots; concerning these it may be noted:

1. While there are a very few roots of *four* letters, most Hebrew roots consist of three or two letters, called *radicals.*

2. The root is generally pronounced with the vowels of the third person singular masculine of the Perfect tense (§ 57. 3. N. 1), this being the simplest of all verbal forms.

3. Biliteral roots of the middle-vowel classes are commonly pronounced with the vowel of the infinitive construct.

Note 1.—The root is not in itself a word; it exists solely in the mind of the philologist. בראׁ is a root, but the word is בָּרָא.

Note 2.—Many of the roots now appearing to be triliteral, were once biliterals; their triliteral forms are a later development.

Note 3.—For many words there has as yet been found no root.

56. *Classes of Verbs*

1. *a.* שָׁבַת (2:3); דָּבַק (2:24); מָשַׁל (1:18); בָּדַל (1:4); קָדַשׁ (2:3).

b. עָזַב (2:24); חָרַג (4:8); רָחַף (1:2); זָרַע (1:11); שָׁלַח (3:22).

c. נָתַן (1:17); יָצַר (2:7); בָּרָא (1:1); בָּנָה (Lam. 3:5).

2. *a.* סבב (2:11); חלל (4:26); חָנַן (33:5); גָּלַל (29:3).

b. מוּת (3:4); בִּין[1]; קוּם (13:17); יָשַׁם (30:42).

Verbal roots vary in inflection according to the number and nature of the consonants of which they are composed. They are therefore classified as:

1. *Triliteral*, when composed of three consonants. These again subdivide into three classes:

a. Strong verbs, *i. e.*, those containing no consonant which will in any way affect the vowels usually employed in a given inflection.

b. Laryngeal verbs, *i. e.*, those containing one or more laryngeals, which involve certain variations in vocalization from the so-called strong verb.

c. Weak verbs, *i. e.*, those containing one or more consonants which may suffer assimilation (נ__), contraction and elision (ו__ and י__), or quiescence (א__). Such changes in the consonants, of course, affect the vowels seriously.

2. *Biliteral*, when composed of two consonants. These subdivide into two classes:

a. The so-called *'ăyĭn-doubled* (ע"ע) verbs, in which the consonantal element of the root is emphasized in inflection.

b. The *middle-vowel* verbs, in which the vowel-element is emphasized.

57. *Inflection*

1. *a.* בָּרָא (1:1) *from* ברא; שָׁב (18:33) *from* שׁוּב; סַב (Deut. 2:3) *from* סבב.

b. וַיְקַדֵּשׁ (2:3) *from* קדשׁ; לָקַח (3:23) *from* לקח; יָלַד (4:26) *from* ילד; סוֹבֵב (2:13) *from* סבב.

[1] Prov. 23 : 1.

c. הוּחַל ;מטר הַמְטִיר (2:5) *from* ;פקח וְנִפְקְחוּ (3:5) *from* ישב. נוֹשָׁבָה (Jer. 6:8) *from* ;הלל (4:26)

2. יִשְׁבֹּת (2:2) *he will rest;* שָׁמַעְתִּי (3:10) *I heard;* שָׁרְצוּ (1:21) *they swarmed;* אָכָלְתָּ (3:11) *hast thou eaten?* וַתִּפָּקַחְנָה (3:7) *they were opened;* יָמוֹל (17:12); יָבֹא (4:3).

3. יַהַרְגֵהוּ (4:8) *he will kill him;* תְּאכְלֶנָּה (3:17) *thou shalt eat it.*

The inflection of a verb includes three things:

1. The formation of verb-stems, of which there are,

a. The simple verb-stem, generally identical with the root.

b. Verb-stems formed by strengthening the simple root in various ways, especially by doubling or repetition of one or more radicals.

c. Verb-stems formed by the use of *prefixes.*

2. The addition to the verb-stem of affixes and prefixes for the indication of tense or mood, person, number, gender.

3. The various changes of the verbal forms, which take place when pronominal suffixes are attached as objects.

Note 1.—The Hebrew verb has for each stem (1) a Perfect tense, which indicates finished or completed action, (2) an Imperfect, which indicates unfinished action, (3) an Imperative (except in Passive stems), (4) two Infinitives, and (5) a Participle.

Note 2.—The Perfect and Imperfect, which may be called tenses, are inflected to distinguish number, person, and *gender.*

Note 3.—The Imperative is used only in the second person, masculine and feminine, singular and plural.

58. The Verb-Stems

1. שְׁ־בֹת (2:3); בְּ־רָא (1:1); לְ־קַח (3:22); שָׁבַב[1]; בָּלַל (11:9).

2. [נִקְטַל]; נִכְבַּד[2]; נָכוֹן (41:32); נִסַּב[3]; נִבְנָה[4]; נִשְׁמַר *watch one's self;* נִשְׁפַּט *go to law one with another.*

[1] Jer. 30:18. [2] 2 Sam. 6:20. [3] Num. 34:4. [4] 1 Kgs. 6:7

3. [קָטַל]; דִּבֶּר (12:4); מִלֵּא[1]; כִּלָּה (18:33); בֵּרַךְ (24:1); לָמַד *learn*; לִמֵּד *teach*; שָׁרַשׁ *root*; שֵׁרֵשׁ *uproot*.

4. [קָטַל]; פֻּקַּד[2]; קֹרָא[3]; מְבֹרָךְ[4]; לָקַח *he took*; לֻקַח *he was taken*.

5. [הָקְטִיל]; הִפְקִיד (39:5); הֶחֱזִיק[5]; הֵקִים[6]; הֵסֵב.[7]

6. [הָקְטַל]; הָפְקַד[8]; הָמְלַךְ[9]; הֻגַּד[10]; הֻשְׁלַךְ.[11]

7. [הִתְקַטֵּל]; הִתְהַלֵּךְ (6:9); יִתְעַצֵּב (6:6); אֶשְׁתַּמֵּר.[12]

נִצְטַדָּק (44:16) *for* נִתְצַדָּק; יִדַּכְּאוּ[13] *for* יִתְדַּכְּאוּ; הִטָּהֲרוּ[14] *for* הִתְטַהֲרוּ.

There are in common use seven verb-stems, each representing a different aspect or development of the primary meaning of the verb.

1. The simple verb-stem is called *Ḳăl* (קַל), *i. e., light,* since it presents the verb in its simplest form, not encumbered with the additions characteristic of the other stems.

2. *a.* The Passive of the Ḳăl stem is called *Nĭf'ăl.*

Note.—In all stems other than the Ḳăl, the stem name is formed from the paradigm-verb used by the Arabic and the Jewish grammarians, viz., פָּעַל; thus the name of this stem = נִפְעַל.

b. The formal characteristic of this stem is the prefixed נ.

c. The meaning of the stem is usually passive, but it occurs also with its original *reflexive* force, and sometimes as *reciprocal.*

3. *a.* The intensive active stem is called *Pī'ēl* (triliteral) or *Pôlēl* (biliteral).

b. The formal characteristic of this stem is the doubling or repetition of the second radical of the root.

c. The stem is used as an intensive of the Ḳăl, and expresses various shades of meaning such as (1) intensity, (2) repetition, (3)

[1] Ex. 35 : 35. [2] Ex. 38 : 21. [3] Isa. 48 : 8. [4] Num. 22 : 6
[5] Judg. 7 : 8. [6] Josh. 4 : 9. [7] 2 Kgs. 16 : 18. [8] Jer. 6 : 6.
[9] Dan. 9 : 1. [10] Josh. 9 : 24. [11] Dan. 8 : 11. [12] Ps. 18 : 24.
[13] Job 5 : 4. [14] Ezr. 6 : 20.

causation, and (4) a privative idea, in the case of Pĭ'ēls from nominal forms.

4. *a.* The intensive passive stem is called *Pŭ'ăl* (triliteral) or *Pôlăl* (biliteral).

b. The formal characteristic of this root is the doubling or repetition of the second radical, with ŭ or ô under the first radical.

c. The regular usage of this stem is as a passive of the Pĭ'ēl; but sometimes it serves as passive of the Ḳăl.

5. *a.* The active causative stem is called *Hĭf'îl.*

b. The formal characteristic of this stem is the prefix __הָ, which undergoes modification in inflection.

c. This stem serves as a causative of the Ḳăl.

6. *a.* The passive causative stem is called *Hŏf'ăl.*

b. The formal characteristic is the prefix __הָ, which undergoes change in inflection.

c. The usage of this stem is as a passive of the Hĭf'îl.

7. *a.* The intensive reflexive stem is called *Hĭθpă'ēl.*

b. The formal characteristic of this stem is the prefix __הִתְ, joined to the Pĭ'ēl stem.

c. This stem is used primarily as a reflexive of the Pĭ'ēl stem; but it occurs also with (1) a reciprocal, (2) a passive force, and (3) the force of the indirect Greek middle.

Note.—The ת of the prefix is always *transposed* when it would stand before ס, שׂ or שׁ; it is transposed and partly *assimilated,* becoming ט, when before צ; and it is completely assimilated before ד, ט or ת.

XI. The Triliteral Verb

A. THE STRONG VERB

59. General View of the Triliteral Verb-Stems

TABLE

	Original Form.	Form appearing in the Perfect.	Name.	Force.	Characteristics.
1.	קַטַל	קָטַל	Ḳăl	Simple Root meaning	None
2.	נַקְטַל	נִקְטַל	Nĭf'ăl	Reflexive, Reciprocal, Passive	נ
3.	קִטֵּל	קִטֵּל	Pi'ēl	Intensive Active	Dâǧēš-fŏrtē in 2d radical
4.	קֻטַּל	קֻטַּל	Pŭ'ăl	Intensive Passive	Dâǧēš-fŏrtē and ֻ
5.	הַקְטַל	הִקְטִיל	Hĭf'îl	Causative Active	ה (הָ)
6.	הָקְטַל	הָקְטַל	Hŏf'ăl	Causative Passive	ה (הָ)
7.	הִתְקַטַּל	הִתְקַטֵּל	Hĭθpă'ēl	Reflexive, Reciprocal	הִתְ and Dâǧēš-fŏrtē

REMARKS

1. An original penultimate ַ is attenuated to ָ, in Nĭf'ăl, Pi'ēl, and Hĭf'îl.

2. An ultimate ָ is lowered to ַ, in some Pi'ēl, Hĭf'îl and Hĭθpă'ēl forms.

3. An ultimate ַ is anomalously lengthened to ָ, in some Hĭf'îl forms.

4. An original penultimate ֻ is deflected to ָ (ŏ) in the Hŏf'ăl.

NOTES[1]

1. Only 6 verbs out of about 1400 have all seven stems, viz.: בָּקַע, פָּקַד, יָלַד, יָדַע, חָלָה, גָּלָה.

2. 379 verbs are found in Ḳăl only; 40 in Nĭf'ăl only; 68 in Pĭ'ēl only; 11 in Pŭ'ăl only; 58 in Hĭf'îl only; 6 in Hŏf'ăl only; 19 in Hĭθpă'ēl only.

3. In all, 1090 verbs have a Ḳăl stem; 433, a Nĭf'ăl stem; 405, a Pĭ'ēl stem; 188, a Pŭ'ăl stem; 503, a Hĭf'îl stem; 104, a Hŏf'ăl stem; 177, a Hĭθpă'ēl stem.

60. *The Ḳăl Perfect* (*Active*)

TABULAR VIEW

1. *He killed*	קָטַל	the simple verb-stem.
2. *She killed*	קָטְלָה = קָטַל with ־ָה (originally ־ַת),	the usual feminine sign.
3. *Thou* (m.) *killedst*	קָטַלְתָּ = קָטַל with תָּ; *cf.*	the pronoun אַתָּה *thou* (m.).
4. *Thou* (f.) *killedst*	קָטַלְתְּ = קָטַל with תְּ; *cf.*	the pronoun אַתְּ *thou* (f.).
5. *I killed*	קָטַלְתִּי = קָטַל with תִּי,	the affix of 1st person in all Perfects.
6. *They killed*	קָטְלוּ = קָטַל with וּ,	the usual plural sign with verbs.
7. *Ye* (m.) *killed*	קְטַלְתֶּם = קָטַל with תֶּם; *cf.*	the pronoun אַתֶּם *ye* (m.).
8. *Ye* (f.) *killed*	קְטַלְתֶּן = קָטַל with תֶּן; *cf.*	the pronoun אַתֶּן *ye* (f.).
9. *We killed*	קָטַלְנוּ = קָטַל with נוּ; *cf.*	the pronoun אָנוּ, אֲנַחְנוּ *we*.

[1] Young's *Introduction to Hebrew*, pp. 16, 17.

REMARKS

1. The pronominal elements used in the inflection of the Perfect are always *af*-fixed to the stem.

2. The inflection of the verb exhibits distinctions for number, person and *gender*. Special forms for the feminine occur in the 2d and 3d person sing., and in the 2d person plur.

3. *a*. The original vowels of the Ḳăl Perfect are ă—ă (קָטַל). In the form קָטַל, the ă under the tone remains unchanged, while the ă in the open syllable before the tone is rounded to å. The same vowel change takes place in forms 3, 4, 5 and 9.

b. In forms 2 and 6, the vowel-terminations ◌ָה (=*she*) and ◌ָן (=*they*) draw the preceding consonant away from the ultimate vowel (ă) of the stem; the change of this vowel to Šᵉwâ follows (§ 36. 2) and the ă of the preceding syl. being now immediately before the tone-syl. is rounded to å.

c. The heavy terminations תֶּם (=*ye* (m.)) and תֶּן (=*ye* (f.)) carry the tone; the ă in the final syl. of the stem is retained unchanged in the closed unaccented syllable; while the ă of the open antepenult is reduced to Šᵉwâ (§ 36. 2. N. 2).

61. *The Ḳăl Perfect* (*Stative*)

[For the full inflection, see Paradigm B.]

TABULAR VIEW

	3 m. sg.	3 f. sg.	3 c. pl.	2 m. pl.	1 c. pl.
Middle A	קָטַל	קָטְלָה	קָטְלוּ	קְטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְנוּ
Middle E	קָטַל	קָטְלָה	קָטְלוּ	קְטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְנוּ
Middle O	קָטַל	קָטְלָה	קָטְלוּ	קְטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְנוּ

1. דָּבַק (2:24); שָׁרְצוּ (1:21); שְׁמַעְתֶּם (42:22); שָׁמַעְתִּי (3:10).

2. זָקַן (18:12); זָקַנְתִּי (18:13); כָּבֵד (12:10); כְּבֵדָה (18:20); כְּבֵדָה[1]; יָבְשׁוּ[2]; אָהַב (37:3), *but* אָהֵב (27:9); אֲהֵבוּ (44:20).

[1] Judg. 20 : 34.

[2] Joel 1 : 12.

3. יָכֹל (32:26); יוּכְלוּ[1]; יָכְלְתִּי (20:8); קָטַנְתִּי (32:11); שָׁכַלְתִּי (43:14).

Certain verbs expressive of physical or mental states of being are called *stative* verbs. They show some characteristic forms in inflection.

1. Stative verbs with ַ under the second radical of the Ḳăl stem are inflected in the manner described in the preceding section (§ 60.).

2. Verbs with ָ (lowered from ַ) under the second radical, do not differ from those with ַ in the inflection of the Perfect, except that the ָ appears

a. in the Perfect 3 masc. sing., and

b. when restored in pause (§ 38. 1), or before the tone.

3. Verbs with ָ (lowered from ַ) under the second radical retain the ō whenever the tone would rest upon it, and in pause.

62. *The Remaining Perfects*

[For the full inflection, see Paradigm B.]

TABULAR VIEW OF IMPORTANT FORMS

	3 m. sg.	3 f. sg.	3 c. pl.	2 m. pl.	1 c. pl.
Nĭf'ăl	נִקְטַל	נִקְטְלָה	נִקְטְלוּ	נִקְטַלְתֶּם	נִקְטַלְנוּ
Pŭ'ăl	קֻטַּל	קֻטְּלָה	קֻטְּלוּ	קֻטַּלְתֶּם	קֻטַּלְנוּ
Hŏf'ăl	הָקְטַל	הָקְטְלָה	הָקְטְלוּ	הָקְטַלְתֶּם	הָקְטַלְנוּ
Pi'ēl	קִטֵּל[2]	קִטְּלָה	קִטְּלוּ	קִטַּלְתֶּם	קִטַּלְנוּ
Hĭthpă'ēl	הִתְקַטֵּל	הִתְקַטְּלָה	הִתְקַטְּלוּ	הִתְקַטַּלְתֶּם	הִתְקַטַּלְנוּ
Hĭf'īl	הִקְטִיל	הִקְטִילָה	הִקְטִילוּ	הִקְטַלְתֶּם	הִקְטַלְנוּ

1. *a.* נִשְׁמַר[3]; נִסְתָּרָה[4]; נִפְקְדוּ (3:5); נִשְׁמַרְתֶּם[5]; נִדְבַּרְנוּ.[6]

b. יֻלַּד (4:26); יֻלְּדָה (24:15); יֻלְּדוּ (6:1); יֻלַּדְתֶּם[7]; יֻלַּדְתִּי.[8]

[1] Ex. 8 : 14. [2] Or קִטֵּל. [3] 2 Sam. 20 : 10. [4] Num. 5 : 13.
[5] Deut. 2 : 4. [6] Mal. 3 : 13. [7] Jer. 22 : 26. [8] Jer. 20 : 14.

c. הָפַקְתָּ[1]; הָכְרַתְּ[2]; הִשְׁלַכְתָּ[3]; הִשְׁלַכְתְּ[4]; הִשְׁבַּרְתִּי[5]

2. *a.* דִּבֶּר (44:2); דִּבְּרָה (39:19); דִּבְּרוּ (45:15); דִּבַּרְתֶּם[6]

b. הִתְקַדַּשְׁתִּי[7]; הִתְקַדְּשׁוּ[8]; הִתְקַדַּשְׁתֶּם[9]; וְהִתְגַּדַּלְתִּי[10]

c. הִמְטִיר (2:5); הִכְרִיתָה[11]; הִצְדִּיקוּ[12]; הִדְבַּקְתִּי[13]; הִמְלַכְתָּ[14]

Of the remaining Perfects, it will be noticed that

1. Three follow entirely the inflection of the Ḳăl Perfect, viz.,
   a. The Nĭf'ăl (נִקְטַל *from* נַקְטַל).
   b. The Pŭ'ăl (קֻטַּל).
   c. The Hŏf'ăl (הָקְטַל, also sometimes הֻקְטַל).

2. Three present slight variations from the inflection of the Ḳăl, viz.,
   a. The Pī'ēl (קִטֵּל *and* קִטַּל, *from* קָטַל), in which — appears in the ultima before terminations beginning with a consonant.
   b. The Hĭθpă'ēl (הִתְקַטֵּל *and* הִתְקַטַּל), in which, also, ă appears, but sometimes ĭ is retained.
   c. The Hĭf'īl (הִקְטִיל, anomalous for הַקְטֵל, *from* הַקְטֵל), in which,
      (1) before the vowel-terminations ה־ and וּ, the anomalous î is retained and *accented;* while
      (2) before terminations beginning with a consonant, — everywhere appears.

63. *The Ḳăl Imperfect* (*Active*)

TABULAR VIEW

1. *He will kill*	יִקְטֹל, for יַקְטֹל (with יַ).	
2. *She will kill*	תִּקְטֹל, for תַּקְטֹל, תַּ the usual sign of the feminine, here prefixed.	

[1] Lev. 5 : 23. [2] Joel 1 : 9. [3] Jer. 22 : 28. [4] Isa. 14 : 19.
[5] Jer. 8 : 21. [6] Ex. 12 : 32. [7] Isa. 30 : 29. [8] Num. 11 : 18.
[9] Lev. 11 : 44. [10] Ezek. 38 : 23. [11] Lev. 26 : 22. [12] Deut. 25 : 1.
[13] Jer. 13 : 11. [14] 1 Kgs. 3 : 7.

3. *Thou* (m.) *wilt kill* תִּקְטֹל, for תַּקְטֹל, תַּ being a pronom. root of 2d pers., *cf.* אַתָּה *thou* (m.).

4. *Thou* (f.) *wilt kill* תִּקְטְלִי, for תַּקְטֹל (with תַּ as above), and ◌ִי (*cf.* הִיא *she*) used as a sign of fem.; *cf.* אַתְּי[1] *thou* (f.).

5. *I shall kill* אֶקְטֹל, for אַקְטֹל, with אַ; *cf.* אָנֹכִי *I*.

6. *They* (m.) *will kill* יִקְטְלוּ, for יַקְטֹל (with יַ, see above), and וּ, the usual plur. ending of verbs.

7. *They* (f.) *will kill* תִּקְטֹלְנָה, for תַּקְטֹל (with תַּ as above), and נָה; *cf.* הֵנָּה *they* (f.).

8. *Ye* (m.) *will kill* תִּקְטְלוּ, for תַּקְטֹל (with תַּ as above), and וּ, the usual plur. ending of verbs.

9. *Ye* (f.) *will kill* תִּקְטֹלְנָה, for תַּקְטֹל (with תַּ as above), and נָה; *cf.* אַתֶּנָּה *ye* (f.).

10. *We shall kill* נִקְטֹל, for נַקְטֹל, with נַ, a pronominal root; *cf.* נַחְנוּ *we*.

REMARKS

1. The pronominal elements employed in the inflection of the Imperfect are not so clearly recognized as in the Perfect; they are

a. Pre-fixes: יַ, תַּ, תַּ, תַּ, אַ, יַ, תַּ, תַּ, תַּ, נַ, in all of which ◌ַ is attenuated to ◌ִ, but under אַ is deflected to ◌ֲ (ă).

b. Af-fixes: —, —, —, ◌ִי, —; וּ, נָה, וּ, נָה, —

[1] אַתְּי is found in K^{e}θîv seven times for אַתְּ *thou* (f.).

2. *a.* The stem of the Imperfect is קְטָל, whence comes קְטֹל through the influence of the tone. *Cf.* Arabic *yaḳtul.*

The original form of the Impf. stem was *ḳŭṭŭl,* and the same stem forms the basis of the Imperative and Infinitive Construct forms. When the preformative of the Impf. was added, it naturally drew to itself a secondary tone, and so the ŭ of the following syllable was easily lost (*cf. business,* pronounced *biz-ness*). It reappears in certain forms of the Infinitive Construct and Imperative.

b. The ō is often written fully (וֹ); but this must be regarded as an error, since it is a tone-long vowel.

c. When יִקְטֹל and similar forms are connected by Măḳḳēf with a following word, thus losing the tone, the original ŭ is not lowered to ō, but deflected to ŏ (ִ).

3. The vowel-terminations ִי (seldom ִין) and וּ (seldom וּן) draw the preceding consonant away from the ultimate vowel, which then necessarily passes into Šᵉwâ (§ **36. 2.** *a*).

4. The termination נָה (seldom ָן) does not receive the tone.

64. The Ḳăl Imperfect (Stative)

[For full inflection, see Paradigm B.]

TABULAR VIEW OF IMPORTANT FORMS

	3 m. sg.	2 f. sg.	3 m. pl.	3 f. pl.
Impf. with ō	יִקְטֹל	תִּקְטְלִי	יִקְטְלוּ	תִּקְטֹלְנָה
Impf. with ă	יִקְטַל	תִּקְטְלִי	יִקְטְלוּ	תִּקְטַלְנָה
Impf. with ē	יִקְטֵל	תִּקְטְלִי	יִקְטְלוּ	תִּקְטֵלְנָה

1. יִשְׁבֹּת (2:2); יִסְגֹּר (2:21); יִשְׁרְצוּ (1:20); יִתְפְּרוּ (3:7); יִגְּבְרוּ (7:18).

2. יִשְׁכַּב (30:15) *from* שָׁכַב; יִגְדַּל (21:8) *from* גָּדַל; וְגִבְּרוּ (7:18); אֶשְׁכַּל (27:45); יִצְמַח (2:5); יִטַּע (2:8); יִשְׁלַח (3:22); תִּגְּעוּ (3:3).

3. יִתֵּן (1:17); תִּתֵּן (3:6); תֵּלֵךְ (3:14); יֵצֵא (4:16).

1. Stative verbs with middle A, with some exceptions, have in the Imperfect the form יִקְטַל (*orig.* yăḳ-ṭŭl), the inflection of which is given in § 63.

2. Verbs middle E and verbs middle O, with some verbs middle A, have in the Imperfect a stem with ă instead of ō; this ă is treated like the ō.

Remark.—The Imperfect stem קְטַל, instead of קְטֹל, is used also in verbs, whether active or stative, which have a laryngeal for the second or third radical.

3. Some verbs whose first radical is נ, and the verb נָתַן *to give*, have for the Imperfect stem the form קְטֵל, *i. e.*, ē instead of ō or ă. No strong verb has this stem.

Note 1.—There were three Perfect stems, קָטַל, קָטֵל, and קָטֹל; and so there are three Imperfect stems, יִקְטַל, יִקְטֵל, and יִקְטֹל, the ă in each case being original, while the ē and ō have come from ĭ and ŭ respectively.

Note 2.—It will be seen later that the stem-vowel of the Imperative varies with that of the Imperfect.

65. *The Remaining Imperfects*

[For full inflection, see Paradigm B.]

TABULAR VIEW OF IMPORTANT FORMS

	3 m. sg.	2 f. sg.	1 c. sg.	3 f. pl.
Nĭf'ăl	יִקָּטֵל	תִּקָּטְלִי	אֶקָּטֵל	תִּקָּטַלְנָה (טַל)
Pī'ēl	יְקַטֵּל	תְּקַטְּלִי	אֲקַטֵּל	תְּקַטֵּלְנָה (טַל)
Hĭθpă'ēl	יִתְקַטֵּל	תִּתְקַטְּלִי	אֶתְקַטֵּל	תִּתְקַטֵּלְנָה (טַל)
Pŭ'ăl	יְקֻטַּל	תְּקֻטְּלִי	אֲקֻטַּל	תְּקֻטַּלְנָה
Hŏf'ăl	יָקְטַל	תָּקְטְלִי	אָקְטַל	תָּקְטַלְנָה
Hĭf'īl	יַקְטִיל (יַקְטֵל)	תַּקְטִילִי	אַקְטִיל	תַּקְטֵלְנָה

1. יִפְרֹד (2:10); אֶסְתֵּר (4:14); תִּשְׁחֵת (6:11); יִסָּכְרוּ (8:2).

2. יְקֻדַּשׁ (2:3); יְדַבֵּר (8:15); תְּדַבֵּר (31:24).

3. יִתְעַצֵּב (6:6) יִתְלַקְּטוּ[1]; תִּשְׁתַּפְּכְנָה.[2]

4. יְכַפֵּר[3]; תִּלָּקְטוּ[4]; יְסַפֵּר[5]; תִּקָּטֵר[6]; תִּשָּׁלְכִי.[7]

5. יַלְבֵּשׁ (3:21); תִּשְׁחִיתוּן[8]; תִּשְׁבִּיתוּ[9]; יַבְדֵּל (1:4); יַשְׁכֵּן (3:24); תַּשְׁלֵךְ (21:15).

1. *a.* The *stem* of the Nif'ăl Imperfect differs from that of the Nif'ăl Perfect in two particulars:

(1) the first radical has a vowel,

(2) the original form of the Imperfect was *yănăḳ̆tĭl.* Emphasis upon the preformative caused the elision of the second ă, with the consequent assimilation of the n to the following ḳ and its representation by dåǧ. fŏrtē and attenuation of the preformative ă to ĭ.

Note.—The vowel of the ultima, generally ֶ, is sometimes ֵ; *cf.* the interchange of these vowels in the Pĭ'ēl, and Hĭθpă'ēl.

b. In the *inflection* of the Nif'ăl Imperfect, there is to be noted,

(1) the use of either ֶ or ֵ before נָה;

(2) the occurrence of ֵ sometimes instead of ֶ under the pref. א.[10]

2. *a.* The *stem* of the Pĭ'ēl Imperfect is identical with that of the corresponding Perfect, except that the original penultimate ֵ is now retained.

b. In the *inflection* of the Pĭ'ēl Imperfect, there is to be noted,

(1) the use of Šᵉwâ under the preformatives, just as also in the Pŭ'ăl (compound Šᵉwâ under the laryngeal א); this reduction of the preformative vowel in Pĭ'ēl and Pŭ'ăl is due to strong stress on the following syllable.

(2) the use of either ֶ or ֵ (prevailingly the former) before נָה.

3. *a.* The *stem* of the Hĭθpă'ēl Imperfect is the same as that of the corresponding Perfect, except that ה does not appear in the preformative syllable.

[1] Judg. 11 : 3. [2] Lam. 4 : 1. [3] Isa. 27 : 9. [4] Isa. 27 : 12.
[5] Ps. 88 : 12. [6] Lev. 6 : 15. [7] Ezek. 16 : 5. [8] Deut. 4 : 16.
[9] Ex. 12 : 15.
[10] Always so in the punctuation system of the Babylonian Jews.

b. In the *inflection* of the Hĭθpă'ēl Imperfect, there is likewise to be noted the use of either ־ or ־ (prevailingly the former) before נָה.

4. The stem and inflection of the Pŭ'ăl and Hŏf'ăl present no new peculiarities.

5. *a.* The *stem* of the Hĭf'îl Imperfect is identical with that of the corresponding Perfect, except that (1) under the preformatives the original ־ is retained, and (2) the causative ה is elided, as also in the Hŏf'ăl Imperfect.

b. In the *inflection* of the Hĭf'îl Imperfect, there is to be noted,

(1) the form יַקְטֵל, used as a Jussive (§ **69.**), and with Wâw Conversive (§ **70.**), the ־ of which is regularly lowered from ־;

(2) the retention and accentuation of the stem-vowel ־י before the vowel-additions ־י, וֹ;

(3) the occurrence of ־ַ, rather than ־ֶ, before נָה.

Note 1.—The following table will be found serviceable:

1. Name of stem,	Ḳăl,	Nĭf.,	Pĭ.,	Pŭ.,	Hĭf.,	Hŏf.,	Hĭθpă.	
2. Preformative with vowel,	יִ	יָ	יֹ	יְ	יַ	יֶ	יִ	יְ
3. First radical with vowel,	קַ	קָ	קֹ	קְ	קַ	קֶ	קִ	קְ

Note 2.—The various elements used as preformatives and afformatives appear from the following table, the asterisks representing radicals:

3 m.	*He will*	***ו	*They will*	ו***וּ
3 f.	*She will*	***ת	*They will*	ת***נָה
2 m.	*Thou wilt*	***ת	*Ye will*	ת***וּ
2 f.	*Thou wilt*	ת***י	*Ye will*	ת***נָה
1 c.	*I shall*	***א	*We shall*	נ***

66. *The Imperatives*

TABULAR VIEW

	Impf.	Imv. 2 m. sg.	Imv. 2 f. sg.	Imv. 2 m. pl.	Imv. 2 f. pl.
Ḳăl with ō	יִקְטֹל	קְטֹל	קִטְלִי	קִטְלוּ	קְטֹלְנָה
Ḳăl with ă	יִקְטַל	קְטַל	קִטְלִי	קִטְלוּ	קְטַלְנָה
Nĭf'ăl	יִקָּטֵל	הִקָּטֵל	הִקָּטְלִי	הִקָּטְלוּ	הִקָּטַלְנָה

Pī'ēl	קַטֵּל	קַטְּלִי	קַטְּלוּ	קַטֵּלְנָה	
Hĭf'il	הַקְטֵל	הַקְטִּלִי	הַקְטִּלוּ	הַקְטֵלְנָה	
Hĭθpă'ēl	הִתְקַטֵּל	הִתְקַטְּלִי	הִתְקַטְּלוּ	הִתְקַטֵּלְנָה	

1. *a.* זְכֹר (8:1), זְכֹר[1]; זִכְרִי[2], כִּתְבִי[3]; יְשַׁבֵּב (30:15), שַׁבֵּב.[4]

b. הַשְׁלִיךְ[5], הַשְׁלֵךְ[6]; הַשְׁלֵךְ[7]; תַּשְׁכִּים[8], יַשְׁכֵּם (20:8), הַשְׁכֵּם.[9]

c. הִשָּׁמֵר (24:6), תִּשָּׁמֵר[10]; וְשַׁלִּיךְ[5]; הַשְׁלֵךְ[7]; תִּתְחַתֵּן[11], הִתְחַתֵּן.[12]

2. *a.* מִלְאוּ (1:22); כִּבְשָׁ(הָ)ה (1:28); חֲשֻׁפִי.[13]

b. הַקְשִׁיבָה[16], הַקְשֵׁב[15]; הַשְׁלִיכִי[14], הַשְׁלִיכוּ (37:22), הַשְׁלֵךְ[7]

1. The *stem* of the Imperative is the same in every case as that of the Imperfect; it will be noted that, like the Imperfect,

a. The Ḳăl has two forms, one (active) with ō, and one (stative) with ă.

b. The Hĭf'il corresponds in form to the Jussive Imperfect in ē (§ 69.), rather than to the usual Imperfect, which has î. Both forms are naturally more quickly spoken than the Indicative.

c. The initial ה which is always absent from a preformative in the Impf., appears in the Imperative of the Nĭf'ăl, Hĭf'il, and Hĭθpă'ēl.

Note.—The pure passives Pŭ'ăl and Hŏf'ăl have no Imperative.

2. In the *inflection* of the Imperatives, it will be seen that

a. Before vowel-additions, the vowel of the stem disappears (except in the Hĭf'il); and the short ĭ under the first radical of the Ḳăl fem. sg., and masc. pl., stands in a closed syllable, the transliteration being ḳiṭ-lî, ḳiṭlû.

Note.—Occasional forms like מָשְׁכוּ[17], מָלְכִי[18], and certain forms with pronominal suffixes (§ **71.** 3. *b*) show that the original Imv.

[1] Deut. 9 : 7. [2] Ex. 24 : 4. [3] Ex. 17 : 14. [4] 2 Sam. 13 : 5.
[5] Isa. 2 : 20. [6] Ex. 7 : 10. [7] Ex. 7 : 9. [8] Judg. 9 : 33.
[9] Ex. 8 : 16. [10] Judg. 13 : 13. [11] Deut. 7 : 3. [12] 1 Sam. 18 : 22.
[13] Isa. 47 : 2. [14] Jer. 7 : 29. [15] Job 33 : 31. [16] Ps. 5 : 3.
[17] Ezek. 32 : 20. [18] Judg. 9 : 10, 12 (Ḳᵉrē).

stem was probably vocalized קְטֻל. Hence the ĭ of fem. sg. and masc. pl. is perhaps thinned from ŭ.

b. The Hĭf'îl Imv. has ē as its stem-vowel in the masc. sg., and fem. pl., but î in the fem. sg. and masc. pl.

Note 1.—The stem of the Imperative receives no preformatives, and its afformatives are those of the Imperfect.

Note 2.—On the Imperative with ה֫ (cohortative) see § **69.**

67. The Infinitives

TABULAR VIEW

Ḳăl.	Nĭf'ăl.	Pī'ēl.	Pŭ'ăl.	Hiθpă'ēl.	Hĭf'îl.	Hŏf'ăl.
קָטוֹל	נִקְטֹל / הִקָּטֹל	קַטֵּל / קַטֵּל	קֻטַּל	הִתְקַטֵּל	הַקְטֵל	הָקְטַל
קְטֹל	הָקָטֵל	קַטֵּל		הִתְקַטֵּל	הַקְטִיל	

1. שְׁמוֹר[1]; הִנָּתֵן[2]; נִכְסַף (31:30); דַּבֵּר[3]; גְּנֹב (40:15); הַשְׁכֵּם[4]; הַבְדֵּל.[5]

2. *a.* מְשֹׁל (1:18); שְׁמֹר (3:24); *but* שְׁכַב (34:7); הִכָּרֵת[6]; דַּבֵּר (17:22); בַּקֵּשׁ[7]; הַבְדִּיל (1:18); הִתְכַּבֵּד.[8]

b. קָרְבָה[9]; רָחְצָה[10]; מָשְׁחָה.[11]

Each stem has two Infinitives, called Absolute and Construct; but no example is found of a Pŭ'ăl or Hŏf'ăl Infinitive Construct.

1. The Infinitive *Absolute* has the form of a noun, and is not based upon either the Perfect or Imperfect stem.

a. In the penult, an original ă becomes å in the Ḳăl and in one form of the Nĭf'ăl, ĭ in the other Nĭf'ăl, and remains unchanged in the Pī'ēl, Hiθpă'ēl and Hĭf'îl; while original ŭ appears in the Pŭ'ăl and is deflected to ŏ in the Hŏf'ăl.

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[1] Deut. 5 : 12. [2] Jer. 32 : 4. [3] Ex. 4 : 14. [4] 1 Sam. 17 : 16.
[5] Isa. 56 : 3. [6] Num. 15 : 31. [7] 1 Sam. 10 : 2. [8] Nah. 3 : 15.
[9] Ex. 36 : 2. [10] Ex. 30 : 18. [11] Ex. 29 : 29.

b. In the ultima:

(1) ô (= â) in the Ḳăl, Nĭf'ăl, Pŭ'ăl, and sometimes in Pĭ'ēl.

(2) ē in the Hĭf'îl, Hŏf'ăl, Hĭθpă'ēl and usually in Pĭ'ēl.

Remark. 1.—The Nĭf'ăl Infinitive Absolute has two forms, one (נִקְטֹל) following the analogy of the Perfect; the other (הִקָּטֵל), following the analogy of the stem appearing in the Inf. Construct and Imperative.

Remark 2.—The ô in the Inf. Abs., arising always from â, is seldom written fully. Old noun forms in Arabic likewise show long vowels written defectively.

2. *a.* The Infinitive *Construct* has, in each case, the form of the stem found in the Imperfect and Imperative.

Remark.—Stative verbs, which have ă in the Imperfect and Imperative, have, nevertheless, ō in the Infinitive Construct. The cases of an Infinitive Construct with ă are very few.

b. The Ḳăl Inf. Construct not infrequently takes a form with ־ֶה. This form is found especially with the preposition לְ.

Note 1.—The ultimate vowel of the various Infinitives Construct is changeable, while that of the Infinitives Absolute is unchangeable.

Note 2.—Only to the Infinitives Construct may prepositions be prefixed, or suffixes added.

68. The Participles

TABULAR VIEW

	Ḳăl Active.	Ḳăl Stative.		Ḳăl Passive.	Nĭf'ăl.
	קָטַל	קָטֵל		קָטוּל	נִקְטָל
	Pĭ'ēl.	Pŭ'ăl.	Hĭf'îl.	Hŏf'ăl.	Hĭθpă'ēl.
Impf.	יְקַטֵּל	יְקֻטַּל	יַקְטִיל	יָקְטַל	יִתְקַטֵּל
Part.	מְקַטֵּל	מְקֻטָּל	מַקְטִיל	מָקְטָל	מִתְקַטֵּל

1. *a.* רָמַשׂ (1:26); חָלַם (41:1); הָלַךְ (2:14); עָבַד (4:2); נָתַן (9:12).

b. זָקֵן (18:11); כָּבֵד (13:2); שָׁלֵם (33:18); גָּדֵל (26:13).

c. בָּרוּךְ (9:26); כָּתוּב[1]; דְּרוּשָׁה[2]; שָׁבוּר.[3]

2. נִסְתָּר[4]; נִשְׁבָּר[5]; נִפְרָד[6]; נִשְׁפָּט.[7]

3. מְדַבֵּר (27:6); מְבַקֵּשׁ (37:16); מְקֻדָּשׁ[8]; מִתְהַלֵּךְ (3:8); מְשֻׁלָּךְ[9]; מַמְטִיר (7:4); מַשְׁחִית (6:13); מַבְדִּיל (1:6).

1. The Ḳăl stem has two participles; the remaining stems, one each:

a. The Ḳăl *active* is קֹטֵל (sometimes קוֹטֵל) = ḳôṭēl *for* ḳâṭûl; the ô being obscured from an original â, the ē lowered from ĭ.

b. The Ḳăl *stative* participle has the form of the Perfect 3 masc. sg., קָטֵל (=ḳâṭēl); it is not so uniformly used, however, as is the Ḳăl *active*.

c. In the Ḳăl *passive* participle, viz., קָטוּל (=ḳâṭûl *for* ḳăṭûl); the û is unchangeable, but the å, rounded from ă, is changeable.

2. The Nĭf'ăl Participle is the same as the Nĭf'ăl Perfect, with the vowel of the ultima rounded, since the Participle is a nominal form (§ 36.).

3. The remaining Participles are made by prefixing מ to that form of their respective stems which is used in the Imperfect:—

a. This מ has ־ִ under it in the Pĭ'ēl and Pŭ'ăl, while in the other stems it takes the place of the initial ה of the stem.

b. The ultimate vowel, if not long in the stem, is changed under the tone, the participle being a nominal form.

Note 1.—The מ is probably related to the pronouns מִי and מָה.

Note 2.—For feminine forms of the participle, see **§ 115.**

69. *Special Forms of the Imperfect and Imperative*

1. אַהַרְגָה (27:41) *I will kill;* אֲגַדְּלָה (12:2) *I will make great;* אֲדַבְּרָה[10] *I will* (= must) *speak;* נִלְבְּנָה (11:3) *Let us make*

[1] Deut. 28 : 61. [2] Isa. 62 : 12. [3] Lev. 22 : 22. [4] Ps. 19 : 7.
[5] Isa. 61 : 1. [6] Judg. 4 : 11. [7] Jer. 2 : 35. [8] Ezek. 48 : 11.
2 Sam. 20 : 21. [10] 2 Sam. 14 : 15.

brick; נִשְׂרְפָה (11:3) *Let us burn;* נִכְרְתָה (31:44) *Let us cut* (a covenant); נַוְכִיחָה.[1]

2. [יַקְטֵל, *cf.* וַיַּקְטֵל]; יִכְרֹת[2]; תִּסְתֵּר[3]; יִפְקֹד (41:34).

3. זָכְרָה[4] *Think;* חַלְּצָה[5] *Oh save;* הַקְשִׁיבָה[6] *Attend.*

Remark.—הִפָּרְדוּ־נָא (13:9); שִׁמְעוּ־נָא[7]; אִמָּלְטָה־נָא (19:20).

Some special forms of the Imperfect and Imperative deserve notice:

1. The *Cohortative* Imperfect:

a. This is characterized by the ending הָ—, before which a preceding vowel, unless unchangeable, becomes Šᵉwâ. It is found, with few exceptions, only in the first person singular and plural.

b. Its special signification is that of *desire, determination,* and, in the plural, *exhortation.*

2. The *Jussive* Imperfect:

a. This is, wherever possible, a shorter form than the regular Imperfect. It is found chiefly in the 2d and 3d persons; and in *strong* verbs only in the Hif'il stem (viz., with ֵ instead of ִי—); but in *all* stems of verbs ל״ה (§ 82.) and ע״ו (§ 86.). The wâw-conversive form of the Imperfect is also that of the Jussive (*cf.* § 70.).

b. Its special signification is that of *wish, command;* with a negative, *dissuasion, prohibition.*

3. The *Cohortative* Imperative; this, like the Cohortative Imperfect, is characterized by the ending הָ—, and is often more emphatic than the ordinary form. The Hif. Imv. changes ֵ to ִי before הָ—.

Remarks.—The modal idea in each of these three forms is intensified or enlivened by the particle נָא, which is frequently found in connection with them.

Note 1.—The regular Imperfect and Imperative forms may without change convey the ideas characteristic of the forms here discussed.

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[1] Ct. 1 : 4. [2] Mal. 2 : 12. [3] Ps. 27 : 9. [4] Neh. 5 : 19.
[5] Ps. 6 : 5. [6] Ps. 5 : 3. [7] Judg. 13 : 14.

Note 2.—The shorter form of the Imperative corresponding to the Jussive is confined to ל״ה verbs, *e. g.*, גַּל for גַּלֵּה.

70. *The Perfect and Imperfect with Wâw Conversive*

1. *a.* בְּרֵאשִׁית בָּרָא (1:1)... וְהָאָרֶץ הָיְתָה (2)... וַיֹּאמֶר (3)... וַיְהִי (4)... וַיַּרְא... וַיַּבְדֵּל (5)... וַיִּקְרָא... וְלַהַשֵּׁךְ קָרָא... וַיְהִי (6)... וַיְהִי... וַיֹּאמֶר (7)... וַיַּעַשׂ... וַיַּבְדֵּל... וַיְהִי... וַיִּקְרָא (8)... וַיְהִי... וַיְהִי (9)... וַיֹּאמֶר... וַיְהִי... וַיִּקְרָא (10)... וּלְמִקְוֵה הַמַּיִם קָרָא... וַיַּרְא.

b. וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים (1:14) יְהִי מְאֹרֹת בִּרְקִיעַ הַשָּׁמַיִם... וְהָיוּ לְאֹתֹת... וְהָיוּ לִמְאוֹרֹת...

פֶּן יִשְׁלַח יָדוֹ וְלָקַח גַּם מֵעֵץ הַחַיִּים וְאָכַל וָחַי לְעוֹלָם: (3:22)

2. *a.* וַיְקַדֵּשׁ (2:3); וַיִּסְגֹּר (2:21); וַיִּבְדֵּל (1:4); וַיִּשְׁבֹּת (2:2); וַיְבָרֶךְ (1:22).

b. וְדָבַק (2:24); וְלָקַח (3:22); וְאָכַל (3:22); וְאָמְרָה (24:14); וְאָכַלְתָּ (3:18).

3. *a.* וַיְבָרֶךְ (14:15); וַיִּרְדְּפֵם (1:7); וַיַּבְדֵּל (4:8); וַיַּהַרְגֵהוּ (1:22); וַיְהִי שָׁבָה (15:6).

וַיִּשְׁבֹּת (17:3); וַיִּדַּבֵּר (18:16); וַיִּשְׁקְפוּ (15:10); וַיַּבְתֵּר (2:2).

Remark.—וַיַּלְבֵּשׁ, *but* וַיַּלְבִּשֵׁם (3:21).

b.[1] וְנָתַתִּי (3:20); וְשָׁלַחְתִּי (3:16); וְאָסַפְתָּ (3:13); וְאָמַרְתִּי (3:21); וְגָאַלְתִּי (6:6).

The use of the Perfect and Imperfect with the so-called Wâw Conversive[2] is one of the most marked peculiarities of the language.

[1] These cases are cited from Exodus.

[2] The form is usually called Wâw Consecutive; but this name claims too much for the form; the older term *Conversive*, while not ideal, is less objectionable.

Only what relates to the forms of the conjunction, and to the verbal forms to which the conjunction is joined, will here be noticed.

1. The facts in the case, briefly stated, are as follows:

a. In continued narrations of the past, the first verb is in the Perfect, while those that follow, *unless they are separated from the conjunction by intervening words*, are in the Imperfect and connected with the preceding Perfect by means of Wâw Conversive.

b. In the narration of actions which are to occur in the future, or which can only be conditionally realized, or which are indefinite so far as their character or occurrence is concerned, the first verb is in the Imperfect (or Participle, or Imperative), while those that follow, *unless they are separated from the conjunction by intervening words*, are in the Perfect and connected with the preceding verb by means of Wâw Conversive.

Note.—This more common usage is very often modified in various ways; but a consideration of these questions belongs to Syntax, and cannot be taken up here.

2. The form of the conjunction, however, is not the same in both cases:

a. With the *Imperfect*, the conjunction is וְ, but
(1) the following consonant regularly has Dâğēš-fŏrtē;
(2) the Dâğēš-fŏrtē may be omitted from a consonant which has only Šᵉwâ under it (§ **14.** 2), and
(3) before א, in the first person, the Dâğēš-fŏrtē being omitted, the preceding וַ becomes וָ.

b. With the *Perfect*, the conjunction is the same as the ordinary Wâw Conjunctive, with its various pointings (§ **49.**).

3. With reference to the verbal form employed,
a. In the case of the *Imperfect*, there is used,
(1) in the first person, a lengthened form exactly similar to that of the Cohortative (§ **69.**)[1]—a usage which is rare and late;

[1] *Cf.* וְאֶשְׁלְחָה (32 : 6); וְנֶחְלְמָה (41 : 11); וְנִפְרְחָה (43 : 21); וְאֶתְּנָה (Num. 8 : 19); *also* Ez. 7 : 27–9 : 6, in which there are seventeen cases.

(2) in the second and third persons, a short form like that of the Jussive (§ 69.) and found in many weak and bi-literal verbs and in the Hĭf'îl of strong verbs.

(3) a form with accent on the penult, and the consequent vowel changes; but the penult cannot carry the accent unless it is an open syllable, and the final syllable has a changeable vowel. This form cannot occur in the strong verb.

(4) the ordinary verbal form unchanged.

Remark.—With Wâw Conversive the Hĭf'îl, therefore, has ē instead of î; but this î is usually restored, though written defectively, before suffixes.

b. In the case of the *Perfect,* the usual verbal form is employed; but, *whenever possible,* this form is marked by a change of accent, the tone passing from the penult to the ultima.

Note.—As a matter of fact, the cases in which there is no change of tone are as numerous as those in which there does occur change. These cases are grouped by Driver[1] as follows: (1) in those forms of the Perfect (3 sg., 2 fem. sg., 3 com. pl., 2 masc. pl., 2 fem. pl.) which are already *Mĭlrăʿ;* (2) when the Perfect is immediately followed by a monosyllable, or dissyllable accented on the penult; (3) when the Perfect is *in pause;* (4) in the 1 pl. of all conjugations, and in 3 fem. sg. and 3 pl. of the Hĭf'îl; (5) in the Ḳăl of verbs ל״א and ל״ה; (6) frequently in those forms of ע״ע and Middle-Vowel Ḳăls and Nĭf'ăls which end in וּ and ה ָ.

71. The Verb with Suffixes

[See Paradigm C at end of book.]

1. *a.* [קְטָלְתִּי *for* קְטָלָה]; אֲבַלְּתִּהוּ (37:20); סְמַכְתָּנִי[2]; שְׁטַפְתָּנִי[3]; מְצָאתָנוּ[4]; [קְטַלְתִּי *for* קְטַלְתְּ]; יְלִדְתָּנִי[5]; צַמְתָּנִי[6]; הִכְרִיעָתָנִי[7]; נְהַלְתִּיהוּ[8]; [קְטַלְתֶּם *for* קְטַלְתּוּ]; הֶעֱלִיתָנוּ[9]; נָטַשְׁתָּנִי (31:28); זְכַרְתַּנִי (40:14).

[1] *Use of the Tenses in Hebrew,*[3] § 110.

[2] Isa. 63 : 5. [3] Ps. 69 : 3. [4] Num. 20 : 14. [5] Jer. 15 : 10.
[6] Judg. 11 : 35. [7] Ezek. 16 : 19. [8] Zech. 7 : 5. [9] Num. 20 : 5.

b. [קְטָלוֹ *for* קְטָלוֹ]; גְּמָלוֹךְ (50:17) *for* גְּמָלוֹךְ; דְּפָקוֹם (33:13) *for* דְּפָקוֹם.

Remarks.—אֲהֵבוֹ (14:20); שְׁכֵחוּנִי[1]; אִשְׁרוּנִי (30:13); אֲכַבֶּדְךָ[2]; הִשְׁבִּיעֲךָ (50:6).

c. [קְטָלוֹ־הָ]; שְׁפָטוֹ־ם[3]; דְּרַשְׁנֵ־הוּ[4]; גְּמָלוֹךְ (50:17).

[קְטָלָ־הוּ]; נָתְנוּ (31:7) *for* נָתְנָ־הוּ; נָתְנָ־ם[5]; אֲהֵבְךָ[6]; עֲבָדְךָ[7]; שְׁלַחֲךָ[8]; רְחַמְךָ[9]; שְׁאֵלְךָ (32:18).

[קְטָלַתְךָ, קְטָלַתְנוּ]; see above, 1. *a*; אֲהָוָתָם[10]; אֲכָלָתָם.[11]

Remark.—הֲרָגוּ (1:25) *for* הֲרָגֻהוּ; יְדַעְתִּיו (18:19) *for* יְדַעְתִּיהוּ; יְלָדַתְהוּ[12] *for* יְלָדַתְהוּ; יְדָעָה (24:16) *for* יְדָעָהּ; אֲהָוָתָהּ[13] *for* אֲהָוָתָהּ.

When the object of a verb is a pronoun, it is often expressed by the union of אֵת and the pronominal suffix. More often, however, the pronominal suffix is joined directly to the verbal form. This occasions certain changes of termination and of stem. When a suffix is added to a verbal form, the form becomes subject, so far as the influence of the tone is concerned, to the laws controlling the vocalization of nouns.

1. In the case of the *Perfect with suffixes*, it is to be noted,

a. In reference to *termination-changes*, that the older endings are in many cases retained, as

(1) the older תָ־, for the later הָ־ (3 sg. fem.);
(2) the older תִי, for the later תְּ (2 sg. fem.);
(3) the older תוּ, for the later תֶּם (2 pl. masc.), perhaps after the analogy of וּ in the 3d plural.

Remark.—תָ occurs for תְּ (2 m. sg.), often before נִי.

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[1] Jer. 2 : 32. [2] Num. 22 : 17. [3] Deut. 25 : 1. [4] 1 Chron. 13 : 3.
[5] Josh. 10 : 19. [6] Deut. 15 : 16. [7] Deut. 15 : 12. [8] 1 Sam. 20 : 22.
[9] Deut. 13 : 18. [10] Ps. 48 : 7. [11] Hos. 2 : 14. [12] Ruth 4 : 15.
[13] Jer. 49 : 24.

b. In reference to *stem-changes*, that, in the Ḳăl,

(1) the first syllable, being no longer pretonic when a suffix is appended, reduces its original ă in the open syllable to Šᵉwâ; while

(2) the ă of the second syllable, which has been reduced before personal terminations beginning with a vowel, is retained, and, in the open syllable before the tone, rounded to å.

Remark 1.—The ־ֵ of verbs Middle E appears before suffixes.

Remark 2.—The Pĭʿēl and Hĭθpăʿēl take ־ֵ in the last syllable before ךָ, כֶם, כֶן, but elsewhere the vowel is rejected; while the ultimate î of the Hĭfʿîl suffers no change.

c. In reference to the *union of termination and suffix*, that

(1) to a verbal form ending in a vowel, the suffix is attached directly;

(2) to a verbal form ending, in ordinary usage, with a consonant, the suffix is attached by means of a so-called connecting-vowel which is generally å, but before ךָ, כֶם, and כֶן, is Šᵉwâ, and before ךְ is ē.

(3) to the 3 sg. fem. termination ־ַת, suffixes forming a syllable are attached without a connecting-vowel; other suffixes have a connecting-vowel, viz., ĕ before ךָ, but ă before ם; the accent, peculiarly, in every case stays on the feminine ending ־ַת.

Note.—Certain changes are quite frequent: (1) ־ֶהוּ to ־ֹו; (2) ־ֶיהוּ to ־ָיו; (3) ־ַתְּהוּ to ־ָתֹו; (4) ־ָהָ to ־ָה; (5) ־ָתָה to ־ָתָה. In the *third* and *fifth* of these cases, the dåǧ. is, perhaps, in compensation for the ה. In the fifth, the ה of the present form is merely a vowel-letter. In the *fourth* case, the final vowel was dropped, and the Măppîḳ in ה shows it to be a genuine consonant, rather than a vowel-letter.

2. *a.* [תִּקְטְלִוֹ *for* תִּקְטְלֶנָּה]; יַתְּחַשְּׁבֵנִי[1]; תּוֹכִיחֵךְ.[2]

[1] Job. 19 : 15. [2] Jer. 2 : 19.

b. [וְקָטַלַנִי]; וישְׁפְּטֵנִי[1]; אֲוַכְּרֵכִי[2]; יִפְגָּשֶׁךָּ (32:18); אֲוַכְּרֵךָּ[3]; יְוַכְּרֵהָ.[4]

[וְקָטַלַנִי]; וְלִבָּשֵׁנִי[5]; יִשְׁכָּחֻהוּ (40:23); תְּשַׁכְּחֵנִי.[6]

[וְקָטַלַנִי]; [וַקָּטְלֵךָּ]; יִשַׁלְּחֻהוּ (3:23); תְּלַמְּדֵם[7]; אֲאַמְּרֵךָּ.[8]

[וְקָטַלַנִי]; יַלְבִּשֵׁם (3:21); נַשְׁלִכֵהוּ (37:20); אֲשַׁמִּידֵם.[9]

c. יַסְגִּירוּנִי[10]; תַּכְלִימוּהָ[11]; תִּשְׁלִיכֵהוּ[12]; see examples under *b.*

[וְקָטַלַנּוּ]; אֲדַרְשֵׁנּוּ (9:5); תְּזַכְּרֵנּוּ.[13]

3. *a.* [קָטַלְךָּ]; אֲכָלְךָ (2:17); אֲכָלְכֶם (3:5); אֲמָרְכֶם[14]; *but* בֵּרַכְתִּיךָ (35:1).

[קָטַלָהּ]; עָבְדָה (2:15); שָׁמְרָה (2:15); אָמְרָם[15]; עָבְדֵנוּ.[16]

Remarks.—[קַטָּלְךָּ]; לְבַקָּשֵׁךְ[17]; דְּבָּרְכֶם[18]; דַּבְּרִי[19]; לְבַקְּשֵׁנִי.[20]

b. [קָטַלַנִי]; וְכִבְּרֵנִי[21]; שְׁמָרֵנִי[22]; שְׁמָרֵם[23]; עֲזָרֵנוּ.[24]

[קְטָלוּהָ]; עִזְּרוּנִי[25]; תִּפְּשׂוּם[26]; עִבְּדֵהוּ.[27]

[קָטַלַנִי]; שְׁמָעֵנִי (23:11); שְׁמָעוּנִי (23:8); הַשְׁמִיעֵנִי[28]; הַשְׁלִיכֵהוּ.[29]

2. In the case of the *Imperfect with suffixes*, it is to be noted,

a. In reference to *termination-changes*, that נָה (2 and 3 pl. fem.) always yields to וֹ. Note the analogy to the 3d. pers. plur. in וּ, as also appears in the 2d. pers. plur. masc. (see above).

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[1] 1 Sam. 24 : 16.
[2] Ps. 137 : 6.
[3] Ps. 42 : 7.
[4] 1 Sam. 1 : 19.
[5] Job 29 : 14.
[6] Ps. 13 : 2.
[7] Deut. 5 : 31.
[8] Ps. 57 : 10.
[9] Deut. 9 : 14.
[10] 1 Sam. 23 : 11.
[11] Ruth 2 : 15.
[12] Ex. 1 : 22.
[13] Ps. 8 : 5.
[14] Jer. 23 : 38.
[15] Ps. 42 : 11.
[16] Ex. 14 : 5.
[17] 1 Kgs. 18 : 10.
[18] Ex. 12 : 31.
[19] Ex. 19 : 9.
[20] 1 Sam. 27 : 1.
[21] Judg. 16 : 28.
[22] Ps. 16 : 1.
[23] Prov. 4 : 21.
[24] Josh. 10 : 6.
[25] Josh. 10 : 4.
[26] 1 Kgs. 20 : 18.
[27] 1 Sam. 7 : 3.
[28] Ps. 143 : 8.
[29] Ex. 4 : 3.

b. In reference to *stem-changes*, that before suffixes,

(1) the ŭ (lowered to ō) of Ḳăl forms ending in a consonant usually becomes ־ָ, but ŏ before ־ָךְ, ־ָכֶם, ־ָכֶן, the Šᵉwâ preceding the suffix being vocal;

(2) the ă of Ḳăl forms ending in a consonant is retained and rounded to å;

(3) the final vowel of Pi"ēl forms ending in a consonant is ordinarily reduced to ־ִ, but is deflected to ĕ before ־ֶךָ, ־ֶכֶם, ־ֶכֶן; while the î of Hif"îl forms remains.

c. In reference to the *union of termination and suffix*, that

(1) to verbal forms ending in a vowel the suffix is attached directly; while

(2) to verbal forms ending in a consonant, the suffix is attached by means of a connecting-vowel, which is generally ē, but ־ִ before ־ָךְ, ־ָכֶם, ־ָכֶן; and ĕ, sometimes å, before ־ָהּ;

(3) in pausal and emphatic forms, suffixes are often attached to a verbal form ending in *an*, which under the tone becomes ĕn, of which the נ is generally assimilated.

Note 1.—This syllable, ordinarily treated as a union-syllable and called *Nûn Epenthetic* or *Demonstrative*, is found also before suffixes in old Aramaic. It is probably an old form of the verb.

Note 2.—In the endings נּוֹ־ (3 m. sg.) and נָּה־ (3 f. sg.), the Dâḡēš-fŏrtē in נ perhaps is in compensation for the ה from הוּ and הָ respectively.

3. In the case of *Infs. and Imvs. with suffixes*, it is to be noted that,

a. The Ḳăl *Infinitive* (construct) takes

(1) before ־ָךְ, ־ָכֶם, ־ָכֶן, generally, the form קָטְלָ (ŏ); but

(2) before other suffixes the form קָטְלָ, the ŏ, in both cases, standing in a closed syllable.

(3) as connecting-vowels, those used in the inflection of nouns.

Remark 1.—The Pi"ēl Infinitive takes ־ִ before ־ֶךָ, ־ֶכֶם, ־ֶכֶן.

Remark 2.—The Infinitive may take either the *verbal* suffix ־ָנִי, or the *nominal* suffix ־ִי.

b. The Ḳăl *Imperative*, taking the connecting-vowel of the Impf.,

(1) in the 2 masc. sg., follows the analogy of the Infinitive;

(2) in the 2 masc. pl., suffers no change;

(3) in the 2 fem. pl., has the form קִטְלוּ instead of קְטֹלְנָה, just as in the corresponding form of the Imperf. with suffixes.

Remark 1.—The Imperative in ă retains and rounds the ă, as does the Imperfect.

Remark 2.—In the Hĭf'îl, the form הַקְטִיל is used instead of הַקְטֵל.

Note.—The Participles, before suffixes, undergo the same vowel changes as regular nouns of the same formation, and may take either the nominal or the verbal suffixes.

72. *General View of the Strong Verb*

Mood or Tense.	1. Ḳăl.	2. Nĭf'ăl.	3. Pi'ēl.	4. Hĭṯpă'ēl.	5. Pŭ'ăl.	6. Hĭf'îl.	7. Hŏf'ăl.
Perfect (3 m. sg.)	קָטַל[1]	נִקְטַל	קִטֵּל[2]	הִתְקַטֵּל[3]	קֻטַּל	הִקְטִיל	הָקְטַל
Imperfect (3 m. sg.)	יִקְטֹל[4]	יִקָּטֵל	יְקַטֵּל	יִתְקַטֵּל	יְקֻטַּל	יַקְטִיל[5]	יָקְטַל
Imperative	קְטֹל	הִקָּטֵל	קַטֵּל	הִתְקַטֵּל	——	הַקְטֵל	——
Infinitive Absolute	קָטֹל	קָטֵל נִקְטֹל / קָטֹל הִקָּטֵל		הִתְקַטֵּל	קָטֹל	הַקְטֵל	הָקְטַל
Infinitive Construct	קְטֹל	הִקָּטֵל	קַטֵּל	הִתְקַטֵּל		הַקְטִיל	
Participle Active	קוֹטֵל		מְקַטֵּל	מִתְקַטֵּל		מַקְטִיל	
Participle Passive	קָטוּל	נִקְטָל			מְקֻטָּל		מָקְטָל

[1] *Cf.* also the Middle E and Middle O forms, קָטַל, קָטֹל.

[2] *Cf.* also the form with original — — in the ultima, קִטֵּל.

[3] *Cf.* also the form with original — — in the ultima, הִתְקַטֵּל.

[4] *Cf.* also the forms with — — and — —, יִקְטַל, יִקְטֶל.

[5] *Cf.* also the form used as a Jussive, and with Wâw Conversive, יַקְטֵל.

REMARKS

1. The Ḳăl is the simple verb-stem (§ 58.).

2. The Nĭf'ăl has in every form the letter נ; this letter, however, is assimilated and represented by Dâgĕš-fŏrtē in the Imperfect, Imperative, and Infinitives (§ 58.).

3. The Pĭ'ēl has everywhere (1) the vowel ֵ under the first radical (except in the Perfect), and (2) a Dâgĕš-fŏrtē characteristic in the second radical (§ 58.).

4. The Hĭθpă'ēl is the same as the Pĭ'ēl (except in the Perfect) with the syllable הִתְ prefixed (§ 58. 7).

5. The Pŭ'ăl has everywhere (1) the vowel ֻ under the first radical, and (2) a Dâgĕš-fŏrtē characteristic in the second radical (§ 58. 4).

6. The Hĭf'îl has in all forms (except the Perfect) the vowel ִ under the *preformative* (§ 58. 5).

7. The Hŏf'ăl has in all forms the vowel ŏ (or ŭ) under the *preformative* (§ 58. 6).

B. THE LARYNGEAL VERB

73. Classes of Laryngeal Verbs

1. עָזַב (2:24); הָפַךְ (3:24); אָבַל[1]; חָדַל (18:11); עָצַר (20:18).

2. רָחַף (1:2); שָׁחַט[2]; בָּעֲרָה[3]; שָׁאַל[4]; נִבְהַל.[5]

3. שָׁמַע (3:8); שָׁלַח (3:22); בָּטַח[6]; בָּקַע (7:11); פָּתַח (42:27); גָּבַהּ.[7]

Remark.—וַיְבָרֶךְ (1:28); תִּרְמֻסֵנָה[8]; קִרְבָתִי.[9]

A Laryngeal Verb is one the root of which contains one or more laryngeal radicals. They fall into three classes, viz.:

1. Pē (פ) Laryngeal, of which the first radical is a laryngeal (§ 74.).

2. 'Ăyĭn (ע) Laryngeal, of which the second radical is a laryngeal (§ 75.).

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[1] Isa. 24 : 7. [2] Jer. 39 : 6. [3] Num. 11 : 3. [4] Judg. 5 : 25.
[5] 1 Sam. 28 : 21. [6] Ps. 28 : 7. [7] Isa. 55 : 9. [8] Isa. 28 : 3.
[9] Isa. 46 : 13.

3. Lǻměḏ (לְ) Laryngeal, of which the third radical is a laryngeal (§ 76.).

Remark.—Verbs with ר as first or second radical show some of the characteristics of laryngeal verbs, especially in the refusal of ר to take Dåǧēš-fŏrtē.

Note.—The terms Pē Laryngeal, etc., are based upon the order of the radicals in the old paradigm-verb, פָּעַל, the first radical being designated by פ, the second by ע, and the third by ל.

74. Verbs פ' Laryngeal

[For full inflection, see Paradigm D]

TABULAR VIEW

	Kål with ō in Impf.	Kål with ă in Impf.	Nif'ăl.	Hif'il.	Hŏf'ăl.
Perf.	עָמַל	עָמַל	נֶעֱמַל	הֶעֱמִיל	הָעְמַל
Impf.	יַעֲמֹל	יַעֲמַל	יֵעָמֵל	יַעֲמִיל	יָעְמַל
Imv.	עֲמֹל	עֲמַל	הֵעָמֵל	הַעֲמֵל	———
Inf. abs.	עָמוֹל	עָמוֹל	נֶעֱמֹל / הֵעָמֵל	הַעֲמֵל	הָעְמֵל
Inf. const.	עֲמֹל	עֲמֹל	הֵעָמֵל	הַעֲמִיל	
Part act.	עֹמֵל	עֹמֵל		מַעֲמִיל	
Part. pass.	עָמוּל	עָמוּל	נֶעֱמָל		מָעְמָל

1. [יַעֲמֹל]; וְתֵרָאֶה (1:9); אֶהֱבָא (3:10); יֵאָכֵל (6:21); יֶחֱפַךְ.[1]

2. *a.* [יַעְמֹל]; יַעֲלֶה (2:6); תֵּעָבֵד (4:12); יַעֲזֹב־ (2:24); יַעֲשׂוּ (3:7).

b. [יַעְמַל]; נֶעְמַל; הֶעְמִיל; יֶחֱזַק (41:56); נֶהְפַּךְ[2]; תֶּחְדַּל[3]; הֶחֱזִיק[4]; הֶעֱבִיר (47:21); *but* יִהְיֶה־ (1:29); יִהְיֶה (31:32), יֶאְסַף (29:22).

[1] Ex. 14 : 5. [2] Ex. 7 : 15. [3] Ruth 1 : 18. [4] Deut. 22 : 25.

3. *a.* עֲשׂוֹת (2:4); עֲבֹד (2:5); אֲכָלְךָ (2:17); אֲרוּרָה (3:17); הֲרֹגוֹ (4:25); עֲשֹׂה (6:14); אֱמֹר *whence* לֵאמֹר (1:22); אֱכֹל (47:24); אֱסֹף.[1]

b. נַעֲשֶׂה (1:26); אֶעֱשֶׂה (2:18); [הֶעָטַל]; נֶחְמָד (2:9); תֶּחְדַּל[2]; נֶחְפַּף[3]; יַחְגֹּר[4]; יַחְשְׁבֶהָ (15:6).

c. יַחֲרִגֵהוּ (4:8); יַעַבְדוּךָ (27:29); יַעַבְרוּ (37:28); נֶחְפָּכוּ.[5]

d. הֶעָמַדְתָּ[6], *but* וְהֶעָמַדְתָּ[7]; יֶאֱסֹף (29:22) *but* יַאַסְפוּ.[8]

Verbs, whose first radical is a laryngeal, exhibit the following peculiarities (§ **42.** 1–3):

1. *The laryngeal refuses to be doubled;* hence the Dâğēš-fŏrtē, representing נ, in the Nĭf'ăl Impf., Imv., and Infs., is rejected, and the preceding ־ becomes ־ (even before ח).

2. *The laryngeal prefers before it the* a*-class vowels;* hence

a. In the Ḳăl Impf. with ō, and in the Ḳăl Impf. of verbs that are also ל״ה (§ **82.**), the original ă of the preformative is retained; while

b. In the Ḳăl Impf. with ־, in the Nĭf'ăl Perf. and Part., and in the Hĭf'îl Perf., the original preformative vowel is deflected to ĕ, for the sake of euphony.

Remark 1.—A few cases occur of forms like יֶעְטַל or יִעְטַל.

Remark 2.—In חָיָה and חָיָה the preformative vowel is regularly attenuated to ĭ as in the strong verb.

Remark 3.—In the Hĭf. Pf. 3d sg. masc. and fem. and 3d pl., the ĕ of the preformative is due to the influence of the other six forms in which ă is the stem-vowel and the preformative vowel undergoes deflection on its account.

3. *The laryngeal prefers compound to simple* Šᵉwâ; hence

a. When the first radical is initial and, according to the inflection of the strong verb, would have a simple Šᵉwâ, it takes instead ־, or, particularly in the case of א, ־.

[1] Num. 21 : 16. [2] Ruth 1 : 18. [3] Ex. 7 : 15. [4] Lev. 8 : 7.
[5] Ex. 7 : 17. [6] Ps. 31 : 9. [7] Num. 3 : 6. [8] Ex. 4 : 29.

b. When the first radical is medial, it may either, according to the inflection of the strong verb, have under it a silent Šᵉwâ or, in order to facilitate the pronunciation, it may receive a compound Šᵉwâ as a helping-vowel, which always corresponds to the preceding vowel; thus, ֱ ֱ, ֲ ֲ, ֳ ֳ (ŏ).

c. When, in inflection, a compound Šᵉwâ would come to stand before a simple Šᵉwâ, as when vowel-additions are made to a word, the compound Šᵉwâ gives way to its corresponding short vowel.

d. The combination ֱ ֱ very frequently becomes ֵ ֱ, when, in inflection, the tone is removed to a greater distance.

Note.—The ה and ח of הָיָה and חָיָה have a silent Šᵉwâ according to *b* (above), when medial and vowelless; but a compound Šᵉwâ (ֱ), when initial and without a full vowel.

75. *Verbs ע' Laryngeal*

[For full inflection, see Paradigm E]

TABULAR VIEW

	Ḳăl.	Nif'āl.	Pi'ēl (1).	Pu'ăl (1).	Pi'ēl (2).	Pu'ăl (2).	Hiṯpā'ēl.
Perf.	קָאַל	נִקְאַל	קִאֵל	קֻאַל	קִחֵל	קֻחַל	הִתְקָאֵל
Impf.	יִקְאַל	יִקָּאֵל	יְקַאֵל	יְקֻאַל	יְקַחֵל	יְקֻחַל	יִתְקָאֵל
Imv.	קְאַל	הִקָּאֵל	קַאֵל		קַחֵל		הִתְקָאֵל
Inf. abs.	קָאוֹל	נִקְאֹל	קָאֵל		קַחֵל		
Inf. const.	קְאַל	הִקָּאֵל	קַאֵל		קַחֵל		הִתְקָאֵל
Part. act.	קֹאֵל		מְקַאֵל		מְקַחֵל		מִתְקָאֵל
Part. pass.	נְקָאָל קָאוּל			מְקֻאָל		מְקֻחָל	

1. *a.* בֹּאר[1]; גֹּאֲלֵנוּ[2]; מֹאנְתָם[3]; *but also* שְׁאֹלוֹ[4]; נֹאר, נֹאן[5]; בָּרְךָ (28:6); וַיְבָרְכֵהוּ (1:22); וַיְגָרֶשׁ (3:21); גָּרְשָׁתָה (1:11); בָּרְכִי[6] יְבָרְכֵהוּ.[7]

[1] Deut. 1 : 5. [2] Mal. 1 : 7. [3] Ex. 16 : 28. [4] Ps. 109 : 10.
[5] Lam. 2 : 7. [6] Num. 16 : 30. [7] 2 Sam. 7 : 29.

b. מְרַחֶפֶת (1:2); נִחַמְתִּי (6:7); שַׁחַת (6:17); נִחֲמוּ[1]; רֶחֶץ[2]; מְרֹרְתֶם[3]; יְבַעֵר[6]; כְּעַסוּנִי[5]; וּבְעַרְתָּ[4]; הִטַּהֲרוּ (45:13); יְמַהֵר (18:6).

2. *a.* יִבְחַר[7]; תִּגְאַל[8]; יִבְעַר[9]; גְּאַל[10]; שְׁאַל[11]; אַחַר (34:19); לְהַט.[12]

b. שִׁחַתּוּ[13]; טַעֲנוּ[14]; נִחֲמוּ[15]; צַעֲקִי[16]; שַׁאֲבִי[17]; טַחֲנִי[18]; שַׁאֲלִי.[19]

c. שְׁאַל[20]; גְּאַל[21]; יִגְאַל[22]; תִּשְׁחַת (6:11); יְבַעֵר[6]; יְמַהֵר (18:6).

3. כְּעַסוּנִי[5]; נִבְהֲלוּ[23]; *cf.* also the words cited under 2. *b*.

Verbs, whose second radical is a laryngeal, exhibit the following peculiarities (§ **42.** 1–3):

1. *The laryngeal refuses to be doubled;* but

a. While in the case of א (generally), and of ר (always), the preceding vowel is changed (ă to å, ĭ to ē, ŭ to ō),

b. In the case of the stronger laryngeals, viz., ע (prevailingly), ה and ח (almost always), the preceding vowel is retained short, the doubling being implied (§ **42.** 1. *b*).

Note 1.—Lowering of ŭ to ō in the Pŭ'ăl takes place frequently in verbs which retain the ĭ or ă of the Pĭ'ēl.

Note 2.—In a few verbs, especially those with א, the vowel is changed in some parts of the inflection, but in other parts retained.

Note 3.—The vowel which is strengthened on account of the rejection of Dåğĕš-fŏrtē is unchangeable.

2. *The laryngeal prefers the* a*-class vowels;* this is seen

a. In the occurrence of ă, *after* the laryngeal, in the Ḳăl Impf. and Imv., rather than ō, even in Active verbs; and sometimes in the Pĭ'ēl Perf., rather than ē.

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[1] Isa. 40 : 1. [2] Prov. 30 : 12. [3] Gen. 35 : 2. [4] Deut. 13 : 6.
[5] Deut. 32 : 21. [6] 1 Kgs. 14 : 10. [7] Gen. 13 : 11. [8] Ruth 4 : 4.
[9] Ex. 3 : 3. [10] Ruth 4 : 6. [11] Deut. 4 : 32. [12] Mal. 3 : 19.
[13] Ex. 12 : 21. [14] Gen. 45 : 17. [15] Isa. 40 : 1. [16] Jer. 22 : 20.
[17] Nah. 3 : 14. [18] Isa. 47 : 2. [19] Jer. 48 : 19. [20] Josh. 15 : 18.
[21] Ruth 4 : 4. [22] Lev. 25 : 30. [23] Ex. 15 : 15.

b. In the occurrence of ă, *before* the laryngeal, in the Ḳăl Imv. fem. sg. and masc. plur. But it is to be noted that

c. In the Ḳăl Inf. const., the usual ō remains; and likewise the ultimate ē in the Nif'ăl and Pi'ēl Imperfects.

Note.—As a matter of fact, the laryngeal exerts less influence on a following than on a preceding vowel.

3. *The laryngeal prefers compound to simple* Šᵉwâ; this is seen in the almost universal occurrence of ֲ under the second radical instead of ְ.

76. *Verbs* ל' *Laryngeal*

[For full inflection, see Paradigm F]

TABULAR VIEW

	Ḳăl.	Nif'ăl.	Pi'ēl.	Hif'il	Hiṯpă'ēl.
Perf.	קָטַח	נִקְטַח	קִטַּח	הִקְטִיחַ	הִתְקַטַּח
Impf.	יִקְטַח	יִקָּטַח	יְקַטַּח	יַקְטִיחַ	יִתְקַטַּח
Imv.	קְטַח	הִקָּטַח	קַטַּח	הַקְטַח	הִתְקַטַּח
Inf. abs.	קָטוֹחַ	נִקְטֹחַ	קַטֵּחַ	הַקְטֵחַ	———
Inf. const.	קְטֹחַ	הִקָּטַח	קַטַּח	הַקְטִיחַ	הִתְקַטַּח
Part. act.	קֹטֵחַ		מְקַטֵּחַ	מַקְטִיחַ	מִתְקַטֵּחַ
Part. pass.	קָטוּחַ	נִקְטָח			

1. *a.* יִצְמַח (2:5); יִפַּח (2:7); יִטַּע (2:8); יִשְׁלַח (3:22); שְׁלַח.[1]

b. יִוָּדַע (11:31); יִשָּׁבַע (31:53); הִלָּקַח[2]; שְׁלַח[3]; נָגַע (12:17); יִשְׁלַח (8:7); שְׁלַח[4]; שַׁלַּח [Inf.] (8:10); יַצְמַח (2:9); יִשָּׁבַע (50:25); הוֹשַׁע[5]; הוֹדַע[6]; יִתְנַגַּח[7]; הִתְוַדַּע (45:1); *But cf.:* זֹרַע (1:29); יָדַע (3:5); מְוֻבַּח[8]; מִשְׁתַּגַּע[9]; *and* שְׁלַח[10]; פַּתַּח[11]; הַגְבַּהַּ[12]; הִשָּׁבַע[13]; הֻמְלַח.[14]

[1] Ex. 4 : 4.
[2] 1 Sam. 4 : 19.
[3] Ex. 9 : 7.
[4] Ex. 4 : 23.
[5] Jer. 31 : 7.
[6] Prov. 9 : 9.
[7] Dan. 11 : 40.
[8] 1 Kgs. 3 : 3.
[9] 1 Sam. 21 : 15.
[10] Deut. 22 : 7.
[11] Isa. 58 : 6.
[12] Isa. 7 : 11.
[13] Ex. 13 : 19.
[14] Ezek. 16 : 4.

c. מֹזְרִיעַ (1:11); תַּצְמִיחַ (3:18); זְרָעַ[1]; פָּתוֹחַ[2]; פָּתַחַ[3]; שְׁלֹחַ[4]; נִשְׁלוֹחַ[5]; לִפְתֹּחַ[6]; לִשְׁמֹחַ[7]; יִזְרַע[8]; יִשְׁמַע[9]; בִּקְּעַ[10]; אֲשַׁלֵּחַ.[11]

[See also the cases cited above, in fourth and fifth lines under *b*.]

d. יָדַעְתִּ[12]; לָקַחְתִּ[13]; שָׂכַחְתִּ[14]; הִשְׁבַּעְתִּ[15]; הֶחֱלַחְתִּ.[16]

2. תִּפָּקַחְנָה (3:7); שָׁמַעְתִּי (3:10); יָדַעְתִּי (4:9); לָקַחְתָּ (3:19). שִׁלַּחְתָּ[17]; שִׁלַּחְתָּ[18]; בִּשִׁלַּחְתָּ[19]; נִשְׁלַחְתָּ (26:29).

Verbs whose *third* radical is a laryngeal exhibit, according to § **42.** 1–3, the following peculiarities:

1. *The laryngeal prefers the* a*-class vowels;* this is seen

a. In the occurrence of ă *before* the laryngeal, in the Ḳăl Impf. and Inv. (where ă was a collateral form), rather than ō, even in Active verbs.

b. In the retention of the original stem-vowel ă (§ **59.**) in all forms where in the strong verb it becomes ē, except Infs. abs., and Participles.

c. In the insertion of a Păθăḥ-furtive (§ **42.** 2. *d*) under a final laryngeal when the latter is preceded by a heterogeneous vowel, viz.:

(1) by a naturally long vowel, ◌ִי, ◌ֵ, or ◌ָ, or

(2) by a vowel essential to the form, as ō in the Ḳăl Inf. construct; or

(3) by the tone-long ē, which is retained *in pause* and also in the Infs. abs. and Parts., because they are really nominal forms.

d. In the insertion of a helping-vowel, viz., Păθăḥ, under the laryngeal, in the 2 fem. sg. of the various Perfects.

2. *The laryngeal prefers compound to simple* Šᵉwâ; but this preference is indicated only before pronominal suffixes; the simple Šᵉwâ

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[1] Ps. 97 : 11. [2] Num. 19 : 15. [3] Deut. 15 : 8. [4] Num. 22 : 37.
[5] Esth. 3 : 13. [6] Isa. 45 : 1. [7] Ps. 106 : 5. [8] Deut. 21 : 4.
[9] 1 Sam. 1 : 13. [10] Job 28 : 10. [11] Ex. 5 : 2. [12] 1 Kgs. 2 : 15.
[13] Ezek. 22 : 12; *cf.* 1 Kgs. 14 : 3. [14] Isa. 17 : 10; *cf.* Jer. 13 : 25.
[15] Ezek. 27 : 33. [15] Ezek. 16 : 4. [17] Jer. 28 : 15. [18] 1 Sam. 21 : 3.
[19] Deut. 15 : 18.

being retained under the third radical wherever in ordinary inflection the strong verb would have it.

Note 1.—The Nĭf'ăl Inf. abs. is נִקְטֹחַ following the analogy of the Perfect stem, rather than that of the Imperfect (§ **67.**).

Note 2.—The Pĭ'ēl Inf. abs. and Inf. const. are the same (*cf.* the ע laryngeal verb), except that the former, being treated as a noun, changes its ă through ĭ to — and takes Păθăḥ-furtive.

Note 3.—Verbs with ה (*i. e.*, ה with Măppîḳ) as their third radical are ל laryngeal, and are carefully to be distinguished from verbs with the vowel-letter ה (§ **82.**).[1]

C. THE WEAK VERB

77. Classes of Weak Verbs

1. נָתַן (1:17); נָטַע (2:8); נָפַל (4:6); נָגַשׁ (33:7); נָכָה (32:12).
2. אָמַר (1:3); אָכַל (2:16); אָהֵב (27:9); אָחַז (25:26); אָבָה (24:5); אָפָה (40:1).
3. יָשַׁב (4:16), *for* ושב; יָצַר (2:8); יָבֵשׁ (8:14); יָלַד (4:18).
4. יָטַב (12:13); יָקַץ (9:24); יָנַק (21:7); יָשַׁר[2]; יָמַן (13:10).
5. שָׁקָה (2:6); בָּנָה (11:5); נָטָה (33:19); גָּלָה (35:7); עָשָׂה (1:11).
6. בָּרָא (1:1); קָרָא (1:5); מָצָא (2:20); מָלֵא (1:28); נָשָׂא (4:7); טָמֵא (34:5).

Those verbs the roots of which contain one or more weak consonants are called Weak Verbs. The consonants in question are such as either easily contract, or quiesce, or suffer elision. The following classes of Weak Verbs are recognized:

1. Pē Nûn (פ"נ), in which the first radical is נ (§ **78.**).

2. Pē 'Ālĕf (פ"א), in which the first radical is א, and is in some forms quiescent (§ **79.**). There are six such verbs.

3. Pē Wâw (פ"ו), in which the first radical is ו and is sometimes contracted and sometimes elided (§ **80.**).

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[1] The following is a list of these verbs: גָּבַהּ *be high;* כָּמַהּ *long for;* תָּמַהּ (in Hiθpalpel) *delay;* נָגַהּ *shine;* תָּמַהּ *be astonished.*

[2] Jer. 18 : 4.

4. Pē Yôd (פ״י), in which the first radical is י__ and is contracted (§ 81.).

5. Lāmĕd Hē (ל״ה), in which the last radical ה or י is often dropped. Many such forms close with the vowel-letter ה, whence the verb gets its name (§ 82.).

6. Lāmĕd 'Ālĕf (ל״א), in which the last radical is א, which frequently quiesces (§ 83.).

Note 1.—The Weak Verbs were in all probability once Bi-literal Verbs, and should be treated in Chapter XII. They are kept here, however, for the sake of simplicity of presentation to students just entering upon the study of the language.

Note 2.—A single verb sometimes contains more than one weak radical and so combines characteristics of more than one class.

78. Verbs Pē Nûn (פ״נ)

[For full inflection, see Paradigm G, p. 201.]

TABULAR VIEW

	Ḳāl. Impf. w. ō.	Ḳāl. Impf. w. ă	Nīfʻāl.	Hifʻīl.	Hŏfʻăl.
Perf.	נָטַל	נָטַל	נִטַּל	הִטִּיל	הָטַל
Impf.	יִטֹּל	יִטַּל	יִנָּטֵל	יַטִּיל	יָטַל
Imv.	נְטֹל	טַל	הִנָּטֵל	הַטִּיל	——
Inf. abs.	נָטוֹל	נָטוֹל	נִטֹּל / הִנָּטֵל	הַטֵּל	הָטֵל
Inf. const.	נְטֹל	טֶלֶת	הִנָּטֵל	הַטִּיל	הָטַל
Part. act.	נֹטֵל	נֹטֵל		מַטִּיל	
Part. pass.	נָטוּל	נָטוּל	נָטָל		מָטָל

1. *a.* נְגֹשֶׁת[1]; נְגַעַת[2]; טַעַת[3]; *but cf.* נָסַע[4] (יִסַּע); נָגַע (20 : 6).

[1] Ex. 34 : 30. [2] 2 Sam. 14 : 10. [3] Eccl. 3 : 2. [4] Num. 4 : 5.

b. גַּשׁ[1]; גְּשׁוּ (45:4); וְשָׁקְקָה־ (27:26); שַׁל[2]; גַּע.[3]

Remark.—כְּנָבֵל[4]; לְנָדֵר[5]; כְּנָפוֹל[6]; נָצוֹר[7]; נָתֹץ[8]; נִפְלוּ.[9]

2. *a.* יִפַּח (2:7); יִטַּע (2:8); תִּגְּעוּ (3:3); נִחַמְתִּי (6:7); נִצָּבִים (18:2).

b. הֵגִיד (3:11); הִשִּׁיא (3:13); וַיִּפֶל (2:21); יְקֻם (4:15); יְגַד (22:20).

Remark 1.—יִנָּהֵם[10]; יִנָּאֲמוּ[11]; יִנָּאַף[12]; יִנָּהֲרוּ[13]; *cf.* תִּנָּגְשׁוּ.[14]

Remark 2.—לָקַח (2:22); יִקַּח (2:15); קַח (6:21); לָקֹחַ[15]; קָחַת (4:11).

Remark 3.—נָתַתִּי (1:29); יִתֵּן (1:17); תֵּךְ (14:21); נָתוֹן (41:43); תֵּת (4:12).

Verbs whose first radical is נ exhibit the following peculiarities:

1. The *loss* of נ takes place (§ **40.** 1) when initial and with only a Šᵉwâ to sustain it:

a. Generally in the Ḳăl Inf. Const. of verbs whose stem-vowel in the Impf. and Imv. is ă; in this case the ending ת is taken on in compensation and the form becomes a Seğolate.

b. In the Ḳăl Imv. of verbs which have ă in the Imperfect.

Remark.—The Ḳăl Infinitive and Imperative of verbs with ō in the Imperfect do not often lose the initial נ.

2. The *assimilation* of נ takes place (§ **39.** 1) when, having under it a silent Šᵉwâ, it closes a preformative syllable,

a. In the Ḳăl Imperfect, and Nif'ăl Perfect and Part.

b. Throughout the Hif'îl and Hof'ăl.

Note 1.—The original preformative vowel ŭ appears in the Hof'ăl, on account of the sharpened syllable (§ **35.** 1).

Note 2.—Care must be taken not to confuse with verbs פ״ן, (1) those verbs פ״ן which assimilate ו (§ **80.**) or drop it (in Inf. Const. and Imv. Ḳăl); (2) those so-called ע״ע forms which have a

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[1] 2 Sam. 1 : 15. [2] Ex. 3 : 5. [3] Ps. 144 : 5. [4] Isa. 34 : 4.
[5] Deut. 23 : 23. [6] 2 Sam. 3 : 34. [7] Ps. 34 : 14. [8] Ps. 58 : 7.
[9] Hos. 10 : 8. [10] Isa. 5 : 29. [11] Jer. 23 : 31. [12] Lev. 20 : 10.
[13] Jer. 51 : 44. [14] Isa. 58 : 3. [15] Deut. 31 : 26.

Dåğēš-fŏrtē (§ 85.); and (3) the Middle Vowel Nĭf'ăl Impf. which also has Dåğēš-fŏrtē.

Remark 1.—The נ remains *un*-assimilated in verbs ע laryngeal, and in a few isolated instances besides.

Remark 2.—The verb לָקַח *take* treats ל like נ in the Ķăl and Hŏf'ăl, but in the Nĭf'ăl (נִלְקַח) the ל is retained.

Remark 3.—The verb נָתַן is peculiar (1) in its Inf. Const. תֵּת (= תִּתְ = תִּנְתְ), which has as its stem-vowel ĭ, (2) in the appearance of the same vowel ĭ changed to ē, in the Imv. (תֵּן) and Imperf. (יִתֵּן), and (3) in the assimilation of the third radical in inflection.

79. *Verbs Pē 'Ălĕf* (פ״א)

[For full inflection, see Paradigm H, p. 202.]

1. וַיֹּאמֶר (1:3); תֹּאכֵל (2:16); נֹאכֵל (3:2); וַתֹּאמֶר (3:2); אֹכֵל (3:12).

2. תֹּאכֵל (2:16), *but* תֹּאכַל (3:6); נֹאכֵל (3:2), *but* יֹאכַל (3:6); וַיֹּאמֶר (1:3).

Remark.—אֲכָלֶךָּ (2:17); לֵאמֹר (1:22), *for* לֶאֱמֹר; יֶאֱכַל (6:21); יֵאָמֵר (10:9).

Of the verbs having א for their first radical, there are six (see § 77.) which show certain peculiarities in the Ķăl Imperfect:

1. The first radical א loses its consonantal character, and the vowel of the preformative, orig. ă, is ô (rounded from â, which was lengthened from ă in compensation for the quiescence of א).[1]

Note.—This א is retained orthographically, except in the first sing., where it is dropped after the preformative א (= *I*).

2. The Imperfect stem-vowel is ē (from ĭ) in pause; but elsewhere generally ă; when the accent recedes, it is ĕ.

Remark.—Outside of the Ķăl Imperfect, these verbs are treated as verbs פ laryngeal (§ 74.).

Note.—A few verbs are treated sometimes as פ״א, sometimes as פ laryngeal.

[1] *Cf.* וַיֶּאֱצֶל for וַיֵּאָצֶל (Num. 11 : 25).

80. Verbs Pē Wâw (פ״ו)

[For full inflection, see Paradigm I, p. 203.]

TABULAR VIEW

	Ḳăl. Impf. w. ē.	Ḳăl. Impf. w. ă.	Nif̈ăl.	Hif̈îl.	Hŏf̈ăl.
Perf.	יָטַל	יָטַל	נוֹטַל	הוֹטִיל	הוּטַל
Impf.	יֵטֵל	יִיטַל	יִוָּטֵל	יוֹטִיל	יוּטַל
Imv.	טֵל	יְטַל	הִוָּטֵל	הוֹטֵל	———
Inf. abs.	יָטוֹל	יָטוֹל	———	הוֹטֵל	———
Inf. const.	טֶלֶת	יְטֹל	הִוָּטֵל	הוֹטִיל	הוּטַל
Part. act.	יוֹטֵל	יוֹטֵל		מוֹטִיל	
Part. pass.	יָטוּל	יָטוּל	נוֹטָל		מוּטָל

1. יָדַע (4:1) *for* וָדַע; יָלַד (4:18) *for* וָלַד; יֻלַּד (4:26).

2. *a.* יֵצֵא (4:16); וַיֵּשֶׁב (4:16); וַתֵּלֶד (4:1).

תֵּשֵׁב (24:55); תֵּלְדִי (3:16); אֵלֵד (18:13); יֵדַע (4:17); יֵדְעוּ (3:7).

צֵא (8:16); לֵךְ (12:1); שֵׁב (20:15); דַּע (20:7); לֶדֶת (4:2); דַּעַת (3:22).

b. יִשָּׁן (2:21); אִוְּשַׁן[1]; וַיִּרְאוּ[2]; יִרַשׁ (21:10); תִּירְאוּן.[3]

Remark 1.—לֶדֶת (4:2); רֶשֶׁת[4]; דַּעַת (3:22); דֵּעָה[5]; לֵדָה.[6]

יְרֵא[7]; בִּיבֵשׁ[8]; לִיסֹד[9]; יְבֵשָׁת (8:7); יְכֹלֶת.[10]

Remark 2.—לְכָה[11]; שְׁבָה (27:19); רְדָה (45:9); הָבָה (11:3).

Remark 3.—לֵכֶת (11:31); לֵךְ (26:16); וַיֵּלֶךְ (12:4); תֵּלֵךְ (3:15).

3. *a.* יִוָּלֵד (4:18); יִוָּתֵר (32:25); תִּוָּרֵשׁ (45:11); הִוָּסְרוּ[12]; בְּהִוָּלֵד (21:5).

[1] Ps. 13 : 4. [2] Gen. 20 : 8. [3] Deut. 1 : 29. [4] Lev. 20 : 24.
[5] Ex. 2 : 4. [6] Isa. 37 : 3. [7] Josh. 22 : 25. [8] Isa. 27 : 11.
[9] Isa. 51 : 16. [10] Deut. 9 : 28. [11] Num. 22 : 6. [12] Ps. 2 : 10.

b. וַיִּוָּלֶד (5:3); הוֹלִיד (11:27); הוֹלִידוּ (5:4); נוֹלַד (21:3); יִנּוֹדַע[1]

c. יוּבַל[3]; תּוּבַלְנָה[2]; הוּרַד (39:1)

4. וַיִּצַּע[4]; יֻצַּע[5]; יִצַּק (28:18); תִּצַּת[6]; הִצִּית[7]; תַּצִּיתוּ[8]

Verbs whose first radical was originally ו exhibit the following peculiarities:

1. The original ו passes over into י (§ 44. 1. *a*) whenever it would be initial, as in the Ḳăl, Pī'ēl and Pū'ăl Perfects and Inf. Abs., the Ḳăl Part., and the strong form of the Ḳăl Inf. Const.; and frequently also after the prefix הַ (§ 44. 1. *b*).

2. In the Ḳăl Imperfect, Imperative and Inf. Const., two treatments exist, according as the radical ו (or י) is rejected or retained:

a. In those verbs which reject the radical ו,

(1) the *Imperfect* has for its stem-vowel ē (from ĭ), or (before laryngeals) ă, while the preformative takes unchangeable ê in compensation for the loss of ו.

(2) the *Imperative* has the same vowel as the Imperfect;

(3) the *Infinitive construct*, taking on the ending ת in compensation (*cf.* verbs פ״ן, § 78. 1. *a*), assumes the form of an *a*-class Seğolate noun מַלֶת (*for* מִלְתַ, § 89.).

b. In those verbs which retain the radical ו, the *Imperfect* has for its stem-vowel ă, while the ו, changed to י, unites with the vowel (ĭ) of the preformative and gives î.

Note.—Only three verbs[9] retain ו (י) in the *Imperative*, and these are verbs which have no third radical.

Remark 1.—The Inf. Const. has most frequently the form שֶׂלֶת (= שִׂלְתַ), before suffixes שִׂלְתְ; several cases, however, occur of the form שָׂלָה; the form יְטַל is found a few times, while יִטְלַת seldom occurs.

Remark 2.—Seemingly for compensation, the Imperative often assumes the cohortative ending הָ־ (§ 69.).

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[1] Ex. 2 : 14. [2] Ps. 45 : 16. [3] Isa. 18 : 7. [4] Isa. 58 : 5.
[5] Isa. 14 : 11. [6] Isa. 9 : 17. [7] Jer. 11 : 16. [8] Josh. 8 : 8.
[9] יְרֵה, יְרָא, יְרֵה; *cf.* also the pausal form יְרַשָּׁה (Deut. 33 : 23).

Remark 3.—The verb הָלַךְ *walk* forms its Ḳăl Imperf., Imv. and Inf. Const. and its Hif. Perf. and Imperf. on the analogy of the Pē Wâw verb.

Remark 4.—The verb לָקַח *take* follows the analogy of this class of verbs in its Imperative and Inf. Const. Ḳăl where ל is dropped. In Ḳăl Imperf. it assimilates ל as some Pē Wâw verbs treat ו and as נ is regularly treated in Pē Nûn verbs.

3. The first radical (ו), when medial, remains; but

a. It appears as a consonant only when it would be doubled, as in the Nĭf'ăl Imperf., Imv. and Inf. Const. (§ **44.** 5 *c*).

b. It unites with the preformative vowel ă, and forms ו (ă+w= ô), in the Nĭf'ăl Perfect and Participle, and throughout the Hĭf'îl (§ **44.** 3. *a*).

c. It unites with the preformative vowel ŭ, and forms וּ throughout the Hŏf'ăl (§ **44.** 3. *e*).

Note.—The form יוּכַל (from יָכֹל *be able*) is regarded by some as a regular Hŏf'ăl Imperf.; by others, as a Ḳăl Passive Imperf.

4. In a few verbs פ"ן, the י (=ו) is assimilated, just as נ of verbs פ"ן (§ **78.**) was assimilated.

81. Verbs Pē Yôd (פ"י)

[For full inflection, see Paradigm I, p. 202.]

TABULAR VIEW

	Ḳăl.	Nĭf'ăl.	Hĭf'îl.	Hŏf'ăl.
Perf.	יָטַל		הֵיטִיל	
Impf.	יִיטַל	No	יֵיטִיל	No
Imv.	——	forms	הֵיטֵל	forms
Inf. abs.	יָטוֹל	occur.	הֵיטֵל	occur.
Inf. const.	יְטֹל		הֵיטִיל	
Part.	יוֹטֵל		מֵיטִיל	

1. יִטַּב (12:13); וַיִּקַּץ (9:24) *for* וְיִקַּץ; יִטְּבוּ (34:18); תִּינָקוּ.[1]

2. הֵיטִיב (12:16); הֵינִיקָה (21:7); הֵיטַבְתָּ[2]; תֵּיטִיב (4:7); תֵּינֵק[3]; אֵיטִיב (32:13); הֵטִיבִי[4]; וְאֵיטִיבָה (32:10); הֵיטֵב (32:13); לְהֵיטִיב[5]; מֵינֵקֶת[6]; מֵיטִיב[7]; הֵגֵלָּה[8]; נִבְנָה[9].

Verbs whose first radical was originally י exhibit the following peculiarities:

1. In the Ḳăl Imperfect the radical י unites with the vowel of the preformative (ĭ) and gives î (§ **30.** 2. *a*). No forms of an Imperative occur.

2. In the Hĭf'îl the radical י unites with the vowel of the preformative (ă) and gives ê (§ **30.** 4. *b*).

Note.—No Nĭf'ăl or Hŏf'ăl forms occur.

82. *Verbs* ל״ן *or* ל״י, *called* ל״ה

[For full inflection, see Paradigm K, p. 204]

TABULAR VIEW

	Ḳăl.	Nĭf'ăl.	Pī'ēl.	Pŭ'ăl.	Hĭf'îl.	Hĭṯpă'ēl.
Perf.	קָטָה	נִקְטָה	קִטָּה	קֻטָּה	הִקְטָה	הִתְקַטָּה
Impf.	יִקְטֶה	יִקָּטֶה	יְקַטֶּה	יְקֻטֶּה	יַקְטֶה	יִתְקַטֶּה
Imv.	קְטֵה	הִקָּטֵה	קַטֵּה	——	הַקְטֵה	הִתְקַטֵּה
Inf. abs.	קָטֹה	נִקְטֹה / הִקָּטֵה	קַטֵּה	——	הַקְטֵה	——
Inf. const.	קְטוֹת	הִקָּטוֹת	קַטּוֹת	קְטוֹת	הַקְטוֹת	הִתְקַטּוֹת
Part. act.	קֹטֶה		מְקַטֶּה		מַקְטֶה	מִתְקַטֶּה
Part. pass.	קָטוּי	נִקְטֶה		מְקֻטֶּה		

1. *a.* הָיָה (2:10); הִשְׁקָה (2:6); כְּלֹה (18:33); נִבְנָה[8]; הֻגְּלָה[9].

[1] Isa. 66 : 11. [2] Jer. 1 : 12. [3] Ex. 2 : 7. [4] Isa. 23 : 16.
[5] Jer. 4 : 22. [6] 1 Sam. 16 : 17. [7] Ex. 2 : 7. [8] 1 Kgs. 6 : 7.
[9] Esth. 2 : 6.

b. יֶהִיֶה (1:29); יַעֲלֶה (2:6); אֹכַלָה (24:45); אִבָּנֶה (30:3); יִכֶּה.[1]

c. עֹשֶׂה (1:11); רֹעֶה (4:2); מְכַלֶּה[2]; מַכֶּה[3]; מְשַׁתֶּאֶה (24:21).

Remark.—עֹשֵׂה[4]; רֹעֶה (4:2); בֹּנֶה.[5]

d. בָּכֹה[6]; הָיֹה (18:18); נִגְלֹה[7]; קֹוֶה[8]; חֲרֵבָה (15:1); הַכֵּה.[9]

e. עֲשׂוֹת (2:3); רְאוֹת (2:19); הַבָּנוֹת[10]; הַחַיּוֹת (6:19); הִתְחַלּוֹת.[11]

f. עֹשֶׂה (6:14); עֲנֵה[12]; הֱיֵה[13]; כַּלֵּה[14]; הַכֵּה[15]; הֵרָאֵה.[16]

Verbs whose third radical is ו are very few, the ו in nearly every case having passed over into י. Verbs whose third radical is י present the following peculiarities:

1. When the third radical (י) would be final, it appears nowhere except in the Ḳăl passive Participle. Its place is generally supplied by the vowel-letter ה, and hence these verbs are commonly termed ל״ה. The following treatments of final י__ occur:

a. It is wholly rejected, and å, rounded from ă (§ **36.** 2), appears as the vowel of the second radical in all *Perfects*.

b. It unites with the stem-vowel, and ***ê***, contracted from ăy (§ **36.** 6), appears as the vowel of the second radical in all *Imperfects*.

c. It unites with the stem-vowel, and ***ê***, contracted from ăy (§ **36.** 6), appears as the vowel of the second radical in all *Participles*, except the Ḳăl passive.

Remark.—In the construct form of the participle י__ contracts with the preceding vowel (ă), yielding the form ê (ה__).

d. It is lacking, and ô (rounded from â) and ē, the usual vowels, appear as the stem-vowels of the Infs. absolute (the latter (ē) in Hĭf. Hŏf., and sometimes in Pĭ'ēl and Nĭf.).

e. It is lacking, and ô (either rounded from â, or contracted from ă and w) with the ending ת, appears as the ending of all Infs. Const.

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[1] Ex. 21 : 20. [2] Job 9 : 22. [3] Ex. 2 : 11. [4] Mal. 2 : 17.
[5] Ps. 147 : 2. [6] 1 Sam. 1 : 10. [7] 1 Sam. 2 : 27. [8] Ps. 40 : 2.
[9] Deut. 13 : 16. [10] Hag. 1 : 2. [11] 2 Sam. 13 : 2. [12] Mic. 6 : 3.
[13] Josh. 9 : 20. [14] Ps. 59 : 14. [15] Ezek. 6 : 11. [16] 1 Kgs. 18 : 1.

f. It unites with the preceding vowel, and ê (written הֵ֫ _) arising from the contraction of יְ _, appears in all Imvs. (2 masc. sg.).

2. יִרְדְּ (1:26) *for* יִרְדִּי: יִבְלְּ (2:1): יִקְוּ (1:9): הְיֵ (1:14): רְבוּ (1:22): פְּרוּ (1:22): חְסֵי[1]: יאתְיוּן[2]: יִבְּנוּן[3]: תִּבְעִיוּן[4]: יִרְבְּנוּן.[5] יִכְסְמוּ[6];

3. *a.* נִדְמֵיתְ[7]: נִחֵיתְ[8]: חֲלֵיתְ[9]: צְוִיתָה (45:19): הֲרֵאִיתְ[10]:

b. וְחַיִּיתֶם (3:5): עֲשִׂיתָ (3:14): קָנִיתִי (4:1): הָכִיתְ[11]: כָּבַדְתִּי[12]: חִשְׁתַּחֲוִיתָ[13]; *but cf.* הַעֲלִיתָ[14] *and* הַעֲלִיתְ[15]: כִּבַּדְתִּי[16]; צִוִּיתִי[17] *and* צִוִּיתִי (3:17).

c. תְּהִיוּן (41:36): וּתְשַׁכְּנוּן (19:33): הִגַּשְׁנָה[18]: תְּגַשֵּׁינָה[19]: בְּכֵינָה.[20]

4. הָיְתָה (1:2): עָשְׂתָה (27:17): רָאֲתָה (38:14): נִרְאֲתָה (9:14): חִשְׁקָתָה[21]; כִּלְתָה[22]; חִשְׁקָתָה (24:46).

2. *Before vowel-additions*, the radical י is usually lacking, together with its preceding vowel; it appears, however, in pausal and emphatic forms.

3. *Before consonant-additions*, the radical י unites with the preceding stem-vowel, always ā, forming the diphthongal *ay*, which appears as

a. ê (יֵ _) in the Perfects of the passive stems (rarely it is יִ _);

b. î (יִ _), thinned from ê, generally in the Perfects of active stems, though Pī'ēl and Hīf'îl stems very frequently have יִ _;

c. ê (יֵ _), contracted from *ay*, in Imperfects and Imperatives.

4. The Perfect 3 sg. fem. of all stems lacks the third radical (י) and takes the old feminine ending תְ _, to which הָ _ is added.

Note. This הָ _ is probably the usual feminine ending, added after the analogy of other verbs.

[1] Deut. 32 : 37. [2] Isa. 41 : 5. [3] Isa. 33 : 7. [4] Isa. 21 : 12.
[5] Ex. 15 : 5. [6] Deut. 8 : 13. [7] Ezek. 32 : 2. [8] Deut. 27 : 9.
[9] Isa. 14 : 10. [10] Ex. 26 : 30. [11] Ex. 17 : 5. [12] Deut. 4 : 19.
[13] Ex. 32 : 7. [14] Ex. 33 : 1. [15] Ezek. 31 : 15. [16] Ps. 32 : 5.
[17] Deut. 3 : 21. [18] Deut. 1 : 44. [19] Lev. 4 : 2. [20] 2 Sam. 1 : 24.
[21] Jer. 49 : 24. [22] Hos. 11 : 6.

5. *a.* גַּל[1] *for* גַּלָּה; צוּ[2] *for* צַוֵּה; חֳרַב[3] *for* חָרְבָּ *for* חָרְבָּה; חֳרַף[4] *for* חָרְפָּ *for* חָרְפָּה; חֲעַל[5] *for* חֲעֲלֵה.

b. (1) וַיִּפְתְּ[6]; וַיִּשְׁבְּ.[7]

(2) וַיִּשְׁתְּ (9:21); וַיִּבְךְ (27:38); וָאֶשְׁתְּ (24:46).

(3) וַיִּבֶן (2:22); יָרֵב (1:22); וַיִּפֶּן; וַיִּקַּר[9]; וַיִּקַּן (33:19).

(4) וַתִּפֶּן[10]; וַנִּפֶּן[11]; וַתֵּרֶא (3:6); וַתֵּרֶב (43:34).

(5) וַיִּשַׁע (1:1); וַתֵּהַר (1:1); וַיִּהַר (4:5); וַיַּעַשׂ (1:7); תַּעַשׂ (22:12).

(6) תִּגַּל[12]; וַיֵּרָא (12:7); וָאֵרָא.[13]

(7) וַיִּכַל (2:2); וַיִּצוּ (2:16); וַיִּמַן[14]; וָאֵצוּ[15]; וַיִּתַּגַּל (9:21).

(8) וַיִּשַּׁק (29:10); יַפְתְּ (9:27); וַיִּפֶּן.[16]

5. Forms lacking any representation of the third radical are found as follows:

a. Without ה_ in the Pĭ'ēl, Hĭf'îl and Hĭθpă'ēl Imperatives; in Hĭf'îl forms, a helping ֶ or ַ is often inserted.

b. Without ה_ in the Imperfect when used as a Jussive, or with Wâw Conversive (§§ **69. 70.**). In the absence of the ה ֶ,

(1) the verbal form may stand without change; or

(2) it may have the vowel of the preformative modified; or

(3) it may receive the helping-vowel ֶ; or

(4) it may receive the helping-vowel ֶ, and also have the vowel of the preformative modified;

(5) in laryngeal forms ַ is employed as the helping-vowel;

(6) in the Nĭf'ăl there is no further change;

(7) in the Pĭ'ēl and Hĭθpă'ēl there is naturally the absence of the characteristic Dâğēš-fŏrtē;

(8) in the Hĭf'îl the helping vowel ֶ is frequently employed, in which case the ַ of the preformative is deflected to ĕ (§ **36. 4.**)

[1] Ps. 119 : 18. [2] Deut. 3 : 28. [3] Judg. 20 : 38. [4] Deut. 9 : 14.
[5] Ex. 8 : 1. [6] Job 31 : 27. [7] Num. 21 : 1. [8] Ex. 2 : 12.
[9] Ruth 2 : 3. [10] 1 Kgs. 10 : 13. [11] Deut. 2 : 1. [12] Isa. 47 : 3.
[13] Ex. 6 : 3. [14] Jon. 2 : 1. [15] Deut. 3 : 18. [16] Judg. 15 : 4.

83. *Verbs Lâměd 'Ălĕf* (ל״א)

[For full inflection, see Paradigm N. p. 210.]

TABULAR VIEW

	Qăl.	Nif'ăl.	Pi'ēl.	Hif'il.	Hiṯpā'ēl.
Perf.	קָטָא	נִקְטָא	קִטֵּא	הִקְטִיא	הִתְקַטֵּא
Impf.	יִקְטָא	יִקָּטֵא	יְקַטֵּא	יַקְטִיא	יִתְקַטֵּא
Imv.	קְטָא	הִקָּטֵא	קַטֵּא	הַקְטֵא	הִתְקַטֵּא
Inf. abs.	קָטוֹא	נִקְטָא	קַטֵּא	הַקְטֵא	———
Inf. const.	קְטָא	הִקָּטֵא	קַטֵּא	הַקְטִיא	הִתְקַטֵּא
Part. act.	קֹטֵא		מְקַטֵּא	מַקְטִיא	מִתְקַטֵּא
Part. pass.	קָטוּא	נִקְטָא			

1. בָּרָא (1:1) *for* בָּרֵא; מָצָא (2:20); נִקְרָא[1]; קָרָא[2] *for* קָרֵא; תַּדְשֵׁא (1:11).

2. *a.* מִלְאוּ (1:28); יִמְלְאוּ (25:24); וַיִּבְאֵהָ (2:22); יִקְרָאֵנִי.[3]

b. נְשָׂאֵךְ[4]; יִמְצָאֵךְ[5]; יִשְׂאֵךְ[6]; וְיוֹצִיאֵךְ[7]; לְהַבְרִיאֵכֶם.[8]

3. *a.* קָרָאתָ (17:19); בָּרָאתִי (6:7); מָצָאנוּ (26:32); מְצָאתֶם.[9]

b. מָלֵאתָ[10]; מָלֵאתִי[11]; יְרֵאתִי (31:31); יְרֵאתֶם[12]; שָׂנֵאתָ[13]; נִקְרֵאתִי[14]; חִסֵּאתָ[15]; טִמֵּאתָ[16]; בְּרֵאתָ[17]; נַחְבֵּאתָ.[18]

c. תִּקְרָאנָה (2 *f. pl.*)[19]; תִּקְרָאנָה (3 *f. pl.*)[20]; קְרָאן[21]; תְּמַלֵּאנָה.[22]

Remark 1.—צֵאת (24:11) *for* צֶאֱת; שֵׂאת (36:7) *or* שְׂאֵת (4:7) *for* שְׂאֵת.

[1] Deut. 28 : 10.
[2] Isa. 58 : 12.
[3] Ps. 89 : 27.
[4] Deut. 1 : 31.
[5] 1 Kgs. 18 : 12.
[6] Deut. 4 : 37.
[7] 1 Sam. 2 : 29.
[8] Judg. 14 : 12.
[9] Job 36 : 17.
[10] Jer. 6 : 11.
[11] Deut. 5 : 5.
[12] Ps. 5 : 6.
[13] Esth. 4 : 11.
[14] Ex. 29 : 36.
[15] Ezek. 5 : 11.
[16] Josh. 17 : 15.
[17] 1 Sam. 19 : 2.
[18] Ruth 1 : 20, 21.
[19] Ruth 4 : 17.
[20] Ruth 1 : 20.
[21] Ex. 2 : 16.

Remark 2.—בָּנוּ[1] *for* בָּאנוּ; נִחַבְּתֶם[2]; צָמַתִּי[3]; תִּשַּׁנָה.[4]

Remark 3.—נִטְמְנוּ[5]; נִשּׁוּי[6]; צָמִת[7] *for* צָמֵאת; דִּכְאַתְ[8]; מְלֹאת.[9]

Verbs whose third radical is א exhibit the following peculiarities:

1. *Final* א always quiesces (§ **43.** 1); this does not affect any preceding vowel except ă, which, in an open syllable, then becomes å, as in the Ḳăl Perf., Imperf. and Imv.; throughout the Pŭ'ăl and Hŏf'ăl forms, and in the Nĭf'ăl Perfect.

Note.—The Ḳăl Imperf. and Imv. have ă for their stem-vowel, after the analogy of verbs ל laryngeal (§ **76.**).

2. *Medial* א *is treated as a consonant* (larynge),

a. Before all vowel-additions.

b. Before the Šᵉwâ which precedes the suffixes הָ, כֶם, כֶן.

3. *Medial* א *quiesces* (*i. e.*, loses its consonantal character) before all consonant-additions, the preceding vowel becoming

a. ֫, rounded from ă, in the Ḳăl Perfect (active).

b. ֭, lowered from ĭ, in the Ḳăl Perfect (stative), and in the remaining Perfects.

Note.—This use of ē in the Perfects parallels the usage in ל״ה verbs (§ **82.**).

c. ֬ (*ê*), after the analogy of the ל״ה verb, in the Imperfects and Imperatives.

Remark 1.—In addition to instances indicated under 3 (above), א shows a tendency to become silent in many isolated cases.

Remark 2.—א, losing its consonantal character, is frequently dropped.

Remark 3.—There are numerous examples of verbs ל״א with the inflection of verbs ל״ה (§ **82.**), there being an evident confusion, in many cases, of the one class with the other.

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[1] 1 Sam. 25 : 8. [2] Josh. 2 : 16. [3] Judg. 4 : 19. [4] Ruth 1 : 14.
[5] Job 18 : 3. [6] Ps. 32 : 1. [7] Ruth 2 : 9. [8] Ps. 89 : 11.
[9] Jer. 29 : 10.

XII. Bi-literal Verbs

84. Classes of Bi-literal Verbs

1. קַלּוּ (8:8); יָשְׁכוּ (8:1); יָרַע (21:12); וַיָּחֶל (29:20); חַי (3:22).

2. יָשׁוּף (3:15); יָמוּת (38:11); שָׁב (18:33); תָּשׁוּב (3:19); וַיָּקָם (4:8).

The Semitic vocabulary in general and the Hebrew in particular are predominantly *tri-literal; i. e.*, words are, for the most part, made upon the basis of three radical consonants. Hebrew grammars have long taught that all Hebrew words might be explained upon the tri-literal basis; and many still so teach. But it now appears to be true that originally, not only in the Semitic languages as a whole, but also in Hebrew, there were two kinds of words, those organized as *tri-literals*, and those organized as *bi-literals*. But the tendency of the language was toward tri-literality. The bi-literals gradually yielded to this influence and sought in various ways to achieve tri-literality, or its equivalent, for themselves. Some carry the marks of their bi-literal origin more plainly visible than do others. It is probable indeed that all of the Weak Verbs were originally of the bi-literal order; but for the sake of convenience they have been treated here as tri-literals. But there are two classes of verbs which from every point of view are best treated frankly as bi-literals. These are:

1. The ʿĂyĭn-doubled (ע״ע) verb, the main characteristic of which is the doubling of the second radical.

Note.—An accurate name for this class awaits discovery. *ʿAyĭn* must here be understood as designating the second radical, rather than the middle radical, since these roots have only two consonants.

2. The Middle-Vowel verbs, commonly called ʿĂyĭn Wâw (ע״ו) and ʿĂyĭn Yôd (ע״י).

Note.—The name "Middle-Vowel verb" is chosen here rather for convenience than for accuracy.

85. *The ʿĂyĭn-Doubled Verb*

[For full inflection, see Paradigm L, p. 206.]

TABULAR VIEW

	Kăl.	Nif'ăl.	Hif'il.
Perf.	קַטּ / קָטַטּ	נָקַטּ / נָקֵטּ	הֵקֵטּ / הֵקַטּ
Impf.	יְקַטּ / יִקְטּ	יִקָּטּ	יָקֵטּ
Imv.	קְטּ	הִקָּטּ	הָקֵטּ
Inf. abs.	קָטוֹטּ	הִקֹּטּ / הִקָּטּ	הָקֵטּ
Inf. const.	קְטּ	הִקֵּטּ	הָקֵטּ
Part. act.	קֹטֵטּ		מֵקֵטּ
Part. pass.	קָטוּטּ	נָקָטּ	
Hŏf'ăl: Pf.	הוּקַטּ;	Impf. יוּקַטּ;	Part. מוּקָטּ

1. *a.* יָשְׁכוּ (8:1); רָבָה (18:20); נָסַבּוּ (19:4); הֶהֱחֵלָה[1]; הָסֵבִּי[2]; נָסַבּ[3]; יָסֹבּ[4]; נָסַבּ.[5]

b. יִדֹּם[6]; יִסֹּב[7]; אֵאָת[8]; יִתֹּם (47:15); יִמָּלוּ[9]; יִקֹּד (24:26).

Remark.—יִסֹּב[10]; יִתֹּם[11]: יַכְּתוּ[12]; תַּמֵּר[13]; יִכַּתּ.[14]

2. *a.* בָּלַל (11:9); חָנַן (33:5); גָּלְלוּ (29:3); צָלְלוּ[15]; נָדְדָה.[16]

b. יוֹלֵל[17]; חֹצֵץ[18]; סוֹבֵב[19]; שָׁדוֹד[20]; שָׁדוֹד.[21]

c. לְשַׁלֵּל[22]; לְשָׁדוֹד[23]; לְסַבֵּב[24]; לַחֲמֵם[25]; הַשְׁמֵם[26]; יְלָבֵב.[27]

[1] Judg. 20 : 40.
[2] Cant. 6 : 5.
[3] Ex. 28 : 11.
[4] 1 Sam. 5 : 8.
[5] Num. 34 : 4.
[6] Ps. 30 : 13.
[7] 1 Kgs. 7 : 15.
[8] Deut. 9 : 21.
[9] Job 24 : 24.
[10] Ex. 13 : 18.
[11] 2 Kgs. 22 : 4.
[12] Deut. 1 : 44.
[13] Ex. 23 : 21.
[14] Isa. 24 : 12.
[15] Ex. 15 : 10.
[16] Isa. 10 : 31.
[17] Deut. 21 : 20.
[18] Prov. 30 : 27.
[19] 2 Kgs. 6 : 15.
[20] Mic. 2 : 4.
[21] Judg. 5 : 27.
[22] Isa. 10 : 6.
[23] Jer. 47 : 4.
[24] Num. 21 : 4.
[25] Isa. 47 : 14.
[26] Mic. 6 : 13.
[27] Job 11 : 12.

One group of bi-literal verbs sought to approximate tri-literality by strengthening the consonantal element of the root. As a rule, the second radical was therefore doubled whenever possible. The vowel used before this doubled consonant was the same as that found as characteristic stem-vowel in the corresponding forms of the tri-literal strong verb.

1. *a.* The second radical is regularly doubled, except when final, throughout the Ḳăl, Nĭf'ăl, Hĭf'îl and Hŏf'ăl stems.

b. Some verbs double the first instead of the second radical in the Ḳăl Imperf. This is the regular form in Aramaic for these verbs; this form of the Imperf. therefore is commonly called the Aramaic Imperf.

Remark.—Such forms occur sporadically in the Hĭf'îl and Hŏf'ăl.

2. Certain forms of the Ḳăl, Nĭf'ăl, Hĭf'îl and Hŏf'ăl become fully tri-literal by writing the second radical twice and vocalizing as in the tri-literal strong verb. These are:

a. The Ḳăl Perfect of verbs denoting action or movement in all the forms of the 3d pers.

b. The Ḳăl Participles and Infin. Absol. The naturally long vowels of these forms made any other method of strengthening them impossible.

c. A few sporadic forms.

3. *a.* גַּלּוֹתִי[1]; סַבּוֹתִי[2]; סַבּוֹתָ[3]; נִקַּלּוֹתִי[4]; חֻשְּׁמוֹתָ[5]; חֻסְּבוֹתָ[6];

b. תְּסֻבֵּינָה (37:7); וַתְּחֻלֶּינָה (41:54); תְּצֻלֶּינָה.[7]

c. וְסַבּוֹתֶם[8]; מוּסַבּוֹת[9]; [נְקַטּוֹתֶם; הֻקְטוֹתֶם].

4. *a.* תְּסֻבֵּינָה (37:7); יְסֻבֵּנִי[10]; בְּחֻקוֹ[11]; תְּמִי[12]; תְּסֻבֵּנִי[13]; רְבִבֵכֶם.[14]

b. וַיְוַמֶּד[15]; רָנוּ[16]; רָנִי[17] (but רָנִּי).[18]

c. יְסַבּוּ[19]; אֻחַל.[20]

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[1] Josh. 5 : 9. [2] 1 Sam. 22 : 22. [3] Ex. 40 : 3. [4] 2 Sam. 6 : 22.
[5] Job 16 : 7. [6] 1 Kgs. 18 : 37. [7] 1 Sam. 3 : 11. [8] Josh. 6 : 3.
[9] Ezek. 41 : 24. [10] Ps. 49 : 6. [11] Prov. 8 : 27. [12] Jer. 27 : 8.
[13] Ps. 139 : 13. [14] Deut. 7 : 7. [15] Ruth 3 : 15. [16] Jer. 31 : 7.
[17] Isa. 54 : 1. [18] Isa. 12 : 6. [19] Ezek. 1 : 9. [20] Ezek. 22 : 26.

d. הַחֵל (6:1); מֵחֵל[1]; מֵסֵב[2]; הַסֵּבִי[3]; הַשְׁמוֹתָ[4]; וַיָּחֶל (9:20)[6]; תְּצַלֶּינָה[5]; תְּהַלֶּינָה (41:51)

3. When terminations beginning with a consonant are attached to forms containing a doubled second radical, a *separating vowel* is inserted to make it possible to retain the doubling of the radical.

a. The forms in the perfect take ô as the separating vowel.

b. The Imperfect takes *ê* (יֵ) before the termination נָה.

c. The separating vowels regularly carry the tone except before the heavy terminations תֶּם— and תֶּן—.

Note.—The origin of these separating vowels is not clear, but the probability is that they arose after the analogy of the ל"ה verb forms.

4. The following variations from the form of the *stem-vowel* as it appears in corresponding forms of the tri-literal strong verb are found:

a. The original ŭ regularly appears in the Ḳăl Imperf., Inf., and Imperative, whenever the tone leaves the root-syllable by reason of the addition of affixes or suffixes.

b. The original ŭ is deflected to ŏ in the Ḳăl Imperf. when the tone recedes to the preformative upon the addition of Wâw-conversive; and frequently also in cases covered by 4 *a*.

c. In the Nif'ăl Imperf. and Imv., where ē appears in the strong verb, the original ă is retained unchanged.

d. In the Hif'îl stem throughout, the attenuated ĭ is not lengthened to î as in the strong verb, but

(1) is lowered to ē when it has the tone;

(2) is retained as ĭ when it loses the tone by reason of the addition of affixes or suffixes, and

(3) is deflected to ĕ when the tone recedes on account of wâw-conversive.

Note.—A naturally long vowel before a doubled consonant is contrary to usage in Hebrew, being rarely, if ever, found.

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[1] Jer. 25 : 29. [2] Jer. 21 : 4. [3] Cant. 6 : 5. [4] Job 16 : 7.
[5] 1 Sam. 3 : 11. [6] Judg. 13 : 25.

5. *a.* יָסֹב[1], *but* תְּסֻבֵּינָה (37:7); נָסַב[2], *but* נְשַׂדֵּנוּ[3]; נָסַב[4], *but* וַיְסֹבֵּנִי[5]; הָסַב[6]; חָחַל.[7]

b. הָמַם[8]; יָסֹב[9]; יָדֹם[10]; תְּבוֹז תִּבוֹז[11]; תְּבוֹק תִּבוֹק.[11]

c. חֵחֵל (6:1); מֵחֵל[12]; הֲקִלֹּתָנִי[13]; הֲשִׁמֹתָ[14]; וַהֲשִׁבֹתִי.[15]

Remark.—אֵקַל (16:5); יֵחַם[16]; יֵחַת.[17]

d. הוֹחַל (4:26); יוּשָׁד[18]; מוֹסַבוֹת.[19]

5. Certain variations occur in the *vowel of the preformative syllable* from the vowel forms in the corresponding places in the strong verb. These are:

a. In the regular Ḳăl Imperf., the Nĭf'ăl Perf. and Part., and the Hĭf'îl Imperf. and Imv., the original ă of the preformative syllable is rounded to å when pretonic, but is reduced to Š'wâ when the tone moves farther away.

b. In the Nĭf'ăl Imperf., Imv., and Infins. and in the so-called Aramaic Imperf. of the Ḳăl, the ă of the preformative is attenuated to ĭ in the unaccented sharpened syllable and remains without further change.

c. In the Hĭf'îl Perf. and Part., the original ă of the preformative is attenuated to ĭ and then lowered to ē when pretonic; but when the tone moves away original ă is reduced to compound Šᵉwâ (ֲ).

Remark.—The *intransitive* Ḳăl Imperf. with ă as stem-vowel also has ē in the preformative syllable, but probably here it arises from an original ĭ.

d. The preformative ŭ of the Hŏf. stem regularly lengthens to û. This is probably due to the influence of the Middle-Vowel verb (§ 86.).

Remark.—Frequently forms appear with ŭ unchanged and the first radical doubled; *e. g.*, הֻמְכוּ.[20]

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[1] 1 Kgs. 7 : 15. [2] Num. 34 : 4. [3] Mic. 2 : 4. [4] 2 Chr. 14 : 6.
[5] Ezek. 47 : 2. [6] 2 Sam. 5 : 23. [7] Deut. 2 : 24. [8] Ps. 68 : 3.
[9] 1 Sam. 5 : 8. [10] Ps. 30 : 13. [11] Isa. 24 : 3. [12] Jer. 25 : 29.
[13] 2 Sam. 19 : 44. [14] Job 16 : 7. [15] Num. 17 : 20. [16] Deut. 19 : 6.
[17] Isa. 7 : 8. [18] Hos. 10 : 14. [19] Ezek. 41 : 24. [20] Job 24 : 24.

6. *a.* מְחֹקֵק (49:10); יְמוֹלֵל[1]; וְרוֹמַמְתִּי[2]; יִתְרֹצְצוּ (25:22); פּוֹרַרְתָּ; יְרֹצְצוּ[3].[4]

b. עוֹלַל[5]; מְהֹלָל[6]; הֻתְפּוֹרְרָה[7]; הִתְרֹעָעָה.[7]

c. קִלְקַל[8]; גִּלְגַּלְתִּי[9]; תְּצַפְּצֵף[10]; עַרְעֵר[11]; מְכַרְכֵּר[12]; הִתְמַהְמָהְנוּ (43:10).

d. הִלֵּל[13]; הַלְלוּ[14]; יְקַלֵּל[15]; יְתַפַּלֵּל (20:7); רְכֻכָה[16]; יְקֻלָּל.[17]

7. See forms cited under 3 *a, b, c,* 4 *a, d,* 5 *a, c.*

8. לָבוּר[18], *for* לָבֹר; בְּחוּקוֹ[19], *for* בְּחֻקּוֹ; אֱמֻשָׁה (27:21), *for* אֱמֹשָׁה; יְרוּן[20], *for* יְרֹן; יְשׁוּד[21], *for* יְשֹׁד; יְרוּץ[22], *for* יְרֹץ.

6. The *Intensive Stems* assume special forms in these verbs. These are:

a. The *Pôlēl* stem, as active intensive, with its reflexive *Hĭθpôlēl.*

b. The *Pôlăl* stem, as passive of the Pôlēl, with its reflexive Hĭθpôlăl.

c. The Pĭlpēl stem appears as an active intensive in a few verbs.

Note.—These stems serve both for this verb and for the Middle-Vowel verb (§ 86.). In the Pôlēl and Pôlăl forms, the double writing of the 2d radical gives the desired tri-literality; and to express the intensive idea, the vowel of the penult is lengthened (and rounded) in place of another doubling of the 2d radical. In the Pĭlpēl, the entire bi-literal root is doubled.

d. A few verbs write the 2d radical twice and make intensive stems from this lengthened root exactly as in the tri-literal verb proper. These are forms that developed late.

7. The *tone* generally stays upon the stem-syllable. As a rule, it

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[1] Ps. 90 : 6.
[2] Ps. 131 : 2.
[3] Judg. 10 : 8.
[4] Ps. 74 : 13.
[5] Lam. 1 : 12.
[6] Isa. 53 : 5.
[7] Isa. 24 : 19.
[8] Eccl. 10 : 10.
[9] Jer. 51 : 25.
[10] Isa. 29 : 4.
[11] Jer. 51 : 58.
[12] 2 Sam. 6 : 14.
[13] Ps. 10 : 3.
[14] Ps. 104 : 35.
[15] Lev. 20 : 9.
[16] Isa. 1 : 6.
[17] Isa. 65 : 20.
[18] Ps. 91 : 6.
[19] Prov. 8 : 29.
[20] Prov. 29 : 6.
[21] Eccl. 9 : 1.
[22] Isa. 42 : 4.

leaves that syllable only when the separating vowels are used or when pronominal suffixes are added.

8. The forms of this verb sometimes exchange with similar forms of the Middle-Vowel verb (§ 86.).

86. *The Middle-Vowel Verb*

[For full inflection, see Paradigm M, p. 208.

TABULAR VIEW

	Kăl. *Middle û.*	*Middle î.*	Nif'ăl.	Hif'îl.	Hŏf'ăl.
Perf.	קָל / קֵל	קָל	נָקוֹל	הֵקִיל	הוּקַל
Impf.	יָקוּל	יָקִיל	יִקּוֹל	יָקִיל	יוּקַל
Imv.	קוּל	קִיל	הִקּוֹל	הָקֵל	
Inf. abs.	קוֹל	קֹל	הִקּוֹל / נָקוֹל	הָקֵל	
Inf. const.	קוּל	קִיל	הִקּוֹל	הָקִיל	הוּקַל
Part. act.	קָל	קָל / קֵל		מֵקִיל	
Part. pass.	קוּל	קִיל / קוּל	נָקוֹל		מוּקָל

1. *a.* שָׁב (18:33); קַמְתָּ[1]; שַׁבְתִּי[2]; סַרְתֶּם[3]; סָרוּ[4]; רָמָה[5]; שָׁבָה[6]; דָּשׁ.[7]

Remark.—מֵת (42:38); אוֹר (44:3); בּוֹשׁ[8]; טוֹב[9]; מֵתוּ (7:22).

b. יָמוֹל (17:12); הָמוֹל (17:10); נָכוֹן (41:32); נָבוֹן (41:33); נָפוּצוּ (10:18); נִקְטַמְתֶּם[10]; נִסּוֹגֹתִי[11]; נִפּוֹגַתִּי.[12]

[1] 2 Sam. 12 : 21. [2] Zech. 1 : 16. [3] Mal. 2 : 8. [4] Deut. 9 : 12.
[5] 1 Sam. 2 : 1. [6] Ruth 1 : 15. [7] 1 Chr. 21 : 20. [8] Jer. 48 : 39.
[9] Deut. 5 : 30. [10] Ezek. 20 : 43. [11] Isa. 50 : 5. [12] Ps. 38 : 9.

c. יָבוֹא (32:9); יֵבוֹשׁ[1]; יֵאוֹר[2]; יֵאָתוּ[3]; נָאוֹת (34:15).

d. הֵבִיא (4:4); הֵשִׁיב (14:16); הָאִיר (1:17); אָקִים (17:21); יָשִׁיב (50:15); מֵקִים (9:9); לְהָקִים[4]; הֲקִמֹתִי (9:17); תָּשֵׁב (50:15); הָשֵׁב (38:8); הָקֵם (38:8); הֲשִׁיבֵנוּ (44:8); תָּשִׁיבֶנָּה (21:8); יָבֵא (1:3); וַיָּקֶם[6]; וַהֲקִמֹתָ[7]; וַהֲרִמֹתָ[8]; הֲבֵאתָ (20:9); וְהֵבֵאתִי (27:12).

e. יָמוּת (38:11); תָּשׁוּב (3:19); קוּם (13:17); שׁוּב (31:3); סוּרוּ (19:2); נָמוּת (42:2); קַמְנָה[9]; שַׁבְנָה.[10]

Remark.—יָרֹם[11]; יוֹשֵׁב[12]; תָּנֹד[13]; תָּקֹן[14]; וַיָּקֶם (4:8); וַיָּרֶץ (18:2); וַיָּשָׁב (26:18); וַיָּגָר (20:1); וַיָּנָס (39:12); וַתָּשָׁבְנָה.[15]

f. יָשִׁים (30:42); אָשִׁית (3:15); יָדִין (49:16); לָלִין (24:23); יָבִין[16]; בִּינָה[17]; בִּין.[18]

Remark.—יָבֵן[19]; יָגֵל[20]; וַיָּשֶׂם[21]; וַיָּשֶׂם (2:8); וַיָּשֶׁת (30:40); וַיָּבֶן.[22]

g. שָׂב[23]; זָב[24]; קָמָה[25]; קָמִים[26]; קָאם[27]; לָאט.[28]

The Middle-Vowel verb is a bi-literal verb which seeks to approximate tri-literality, mainly by emphasizing the characteristic stem-vowel. Hence

1. Wherever the stem-vowel is characteristic of the form, it becomes naturally long, if the consonantal environment permits.

a. The ă of the Ḳăl Perf. becomes â, except before terminations beginning with a consonant.

Remark.—Stative verbs have ē or ō in the Ḳăl Perf.

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[1] Isa. 29 : 22. [2] 2 Sam. 2 : 32. [3] 2 Kgs. 12 : 9. [4] Num. 7 : 1.
[5] Job 20 : 10. [6] Judg. 2 : 16. [7] Ex. 26 : 30. [8] Num. 31 : 28.
[9] Isa. 32 : 9. [10] Ruth 1 : 8. [11] Num. 24 : 7. [12] Judg. 7 : 3.
[13] Jer. 16 : 5. [14] Prov. 3 : 11. [15] 1 Sam. 7 : 14. [16] Ps. 19 : 13.
[17] Ps. 5 : 2. [18] Prov. 23 : 1. [19] Jer. 9 : 11. [20] Ps 13 : 6.
[21] 1 Sam. 22 : 15. [22] 1 Sam. 3 : 8. [23] Jer. 30 : 18. [24] Jer. 49 : 9.
[25] Mic. 7 : 6. [26] 2 Sam. 18 : 31. [27] Hos. 10 : 14. [28] Judg. 4 : 21.

b. The original ă of all Nĭf'ăl forms is lengthened to â and rounded to ô.

Note.—This ô gives way to û in some forms of the Perf., for the sake of euphony.

c. The same change to ô takes place in certain verbs having ă as the original stem-vowel of the Ḳăl Imperf.

d. The original ă of the Hĭf'îl attenuates to ĭ, which lengthens to î in all forms except the Inf. Abs., the Imv. 2d sing. masc., the Jussive form of the Imperf., the Imperf. with Wâw-conversive, sometimes in the Imperf. before the ending נָה _, and in some exceptional forms.

Note.—The î in Hĭf'îl of the tri-literal strong verb is probably due to the influence of this î in the Middle-Vowel verb.

e. An original ŭ is lengthened to û in the Ḳăl Imperf. and Infin. Const., and in the Imv. except in the 2d fem. pl., where ŭ is lowered to ō before the affix נָה_.

Remark.—In the Jussive form of the Ḳăl Imperf., ŭ is merely lowered to ō; and in the form with Wâw-conversive, ŭ is deflected to ŏ, except where it carries the tone and becomes ō.

f. An original ĭ lengthens to î in the Ḳăl Imperf., Imv. and Infin. Const. of the Middle î verb.

Remark.—In the Jussive this ĭ becomes ē; and with wâw-conversive ĭ is deflected to ĕ.

g. The Ḳăl Active Part. takes â (sometimes with א as vowel-letter), the vowel so characteristic of the penult of this Part. in the tri-literal verb, though in its rounded form ô; here it remains as â. The Ḳăl Infin. Absol. rounds its â into ô, as in the characteristic syllable of the corresponding tri-literal form.

2. *a.* חֲקֻקֶיךָ (6:18); חֲרַמְתִּי (14:22); יְחֻקֶיךָ[1]; חֲשִׁבֻנוּ (44:8); נְסוּגָתִי[2]; נְפוּגָתִי[3]; נְבָנָתִי.[4]

b. תְּמוּתָנָה[5]; תְּעוּפֶינָה[6]; תְּשֻׁבֶינָה[7]; תְּמוּטֶינָה[8]; תְּהִימֶנָה[9]; תְּבִיאֶינָה.[10]

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[1] Ps. 139 : 18. [2] Isa. 50 : 5. [3] Ps. 38 : 9. [4] Isa. 10 : 13.
[5] Isa. 54 : 10. [6] Isa. 60 : 8. [7] Ezek. 16 : 55. [8] Ex. 13 : 19.
[9] Lev. 7 : 30. [10] Mic. 2 : 12.

2. Forms which lengthen the stem-vowel, as indicated above, take certain *separating vowels* before terminations beginning with a consonant. These make it possible to retain the lengthened stem-vowel and, in addition, give a longer form.

a. In the Nĭf'ăl and Hĭf'îl Perfects the separating vowel is ô (וֹ).

b. In the Ḳăl Imperf. and rarely in the Hĭf'îl Imperf. the separating vowel *ê* (ֵי) is used.

c. These separating vowels regularly carry the tone, except before the heavy terminations תֶם— and תֶן—.

Note.—Just as in the ע"ע verb, the separating vowels are perhaps due to the analogy of the ל"ה verb.

3. *a.* יָמוּת (38:11); יְשׁוּפְךָ (3:15); נָמוּת (42:2); יָשׁוּבוּ (8:3); הָאִיר (1:17); הָשֵׁב (50:15); אָקִים (17:21); יָשִׁיב (50:15); נָפְצוּ (10:18); נָסֹגוּ[1]; תָּשֵׁבְנָה[2]; נָסוּגֹתִי[3]; נָפוּגֹתִי[4]; וַיָּקָם (4:8); נָבוֹן (41:33); נְבוֹנִים.[5]

b. נָמוֹל (17:26); יָמוֹל (17:12); הָמוֹל (17:10); הָכוֹן[6]; יִמָּלוּ (34:24); תְּלוֹנוּ.[7]

c. הֲבִיא (4:4); הֵשִׁיב (14:16); מֵקִים (9:9); הֲקִים[8]; הֲנִיף[9]; הֲקִמֹתִי (6:18); הֲרִמֹתִי (14:22); הֲבִיאוֹךָ[10]; הֲסִירָהּ.[11]

d. See examples cited under 1 *c* above.

3. The vowel of the preformative syllable, when the latter is open, necessarily undergoes change:

a. The original ă rounds to å when pretonic, and is reduced to *Šᵉwâ* when ante-pretonic, in the Ḳăl Imperf., Nĭf'ăl Perf. and Part., Hĭf'îl Imperf., Imv., and Infinitives.

b. The original ă attenuates to ĭ in the Nĭf'ăl Imperf., Imv., and Infinitives, and remains without further change in the sharpened syllable, just as in the tri-literal strong verb in the corresponding forms.

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[1] Isa. 42 : 17. [2] Job 20 : 10. [3] Isa. 50 : 5. [4] Ps. 38 : 9.
[5] Deut. 1 : 13. [6] Ezek. 38 : 7. [7] Ex. 16 : 7. [8] Josh. 4 : 9.
[9] Lev. 14 : 12. [10] Ezek. 27 : 26. [11] 2 Chr. 15 : 16.

c. The original ă of the Hĭf'îl Perf. and Part. is attenuated to ĭ and lowered to ē when pretonic, but is reduced to *Šᵉwâ* when antepretonic.

d. In the preformative of the Ḳăl Imperf., with ă as stem-vowel (1 *c* above) of some *intransitive* verbs original ĭ undergoes the same changes as the attenuated ĭ of the preformative of the Hĭf'îl Perfect.

4. הוֹשַׁב (42:28); הוּכַן[1]; הוּקַם[2]; יוּמַת[3]; יוּרַם[4]; הֻמּוֹשַׁב (43:12); וַיּוּשַׁב[5]; מוּסָר.[6]

5. *a.* יְעוֹפֵף (1:20); כּוֹנֵן[7]; כּוֹנַנְתָּ[8]; יְכוֹנֵן[9]; אֶתְבּוֹנֵן.[10]

b. כּוֹנָנוּ[11]; חוֹלֵלְתָּ[12]; יִתְבּוֹשְׁשׁוּ (2:24); יִתְכּוֹנָן.[13]

c. יְכַלְכֵּל (47:12); וְכִלְכַּלְתִּי (45:11); כַּלְכֵּל[14]; כָּלְכְּלוּ[15]; תִּתְחַלְחַל[16]; מְטַלְטֵלְךָ.[17]

d. לָקִים[18]; קִימוּ[19]; אֲקִימָה[20]; קַיְּמֵנִי[21]; לְקַיֵּם.[22]

4. The Hŏf'ăl stem, having its characteristic vowel in the preformative syllable, naturally strengthens that vowel rather than the stem-vowel. Consequently ŭ is lengthened to û (וּ), which is of course without further change. The inflection is otherwise as in the strong verb.

5. The Middle-Vowel verb, having no middle radical to double, forms its intensive stems in a different way.

a. The intensive actives, corresponding to the Pĭ'ēl and Hĭθpă'ēl of tri-literal verbs, are known as the *Pôlēl* and *Hĭθpôlēl*.

b. The corresponding intensive passive is known as the *Pôlăl*.

Note.—For an explanation of the origin of these forms, see § 85.

c. Some Middle-Vowel verbs make an intensive stem by simply doubling the bi-literal root as a whole and vocalizing the resulting form like a regular tri-literal Pĭ'ēl, etc. These forms are known as the *Pĭlpēl*, *Pĭlpăl*, and *Hĭθpălpēl*.

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[1] Isa. 30 : 33. [2] Ex. 40 : 17. [3] Num. 15 : 35. [4] Lev. 4 : 10.
[5] Ex. 10 : 8. [6] Isa. 17 : 1. [7] Ps. 9 : 8. [8] Ps. 99 : 4.
[9] Isa. 62 : 7. [10] Job 23 : 15. [11] Ps. 67 : 23. [12] Job 15 : 7.
[13] Prov. 24 : 3. [14] Jer. 20 : 9. [15] 1 Kgs. 20 : 27. [16] Esth. 4 : 4.
[17] Isa. 22 : 17. [18] Esth. 9 : 31. [19] Esth. 9 : 27. [20] Ps. 119 : 106.
[21] Ps. 119 : 28. [22] Ruth 4 : 7.

d. Pi'ēl forms of Middle-Vowel verbs are found only in the later literature. These were probably made after the analogy of genuine Middle-Wâw verbs, such as עוּת, עִוֵּל, צִוָּה, etc.

6. יְשֻׁבוּ (8:3); בָּאוּ (7:9); מֻתוּ (7:22); נָפְצוּ (10:18); יְמֻלוּ (34:24); חֻקְּמָתִי (6:18); הֻרְמָתִי (14:22); תְּשׁוּבֵינָה[1]; תְּעוּפֵינָה[2]; נְקֹטֹתֶם.[3]

7. יְדִין (49:16); יְשִׁים (30:42); אָשִׁית (3:15); לָלִין (24:23); בִּינָה[4]; בִּין[5]; גִּילוּ.[6]

Remark.—דִּיגוּ[7]; בִּינוֹתִי[8]; רִיבוֹתָ.[9]

8. בַּז[10] (from בּוּז; as if from בָּזַז); נָמֵר[11] (for נָמוֹר, from מוּר; as if from מָרַר); יְרֻמּוּ[12] (from רוּם; as if from רָמַם); יִסַּג[13] (from סוּג).

6. The tendency of the Middle-Vowel verb being to stress the stem-vowel, the tone naturally stays upon this strengthened vowel wherever possible. It loses the tone only when (*a*) the endings תֶּם— and תֶּן— are added, which carry the tone; or (*b*) the separating vowels ô or ê are used, which always carry the tone themselves except before תֶּם— and תֶּן—; or (*c*) in forms with Wâw-conversive, etc., in which the stem-vowel was never strengthened.

7. Middle-î verbs differ from Middle-û only in the Ḳăl Imperf., Imv. and Inf. Const., and sometimes in the Ḳăl Passive Part., in all of which î appears instead of û.

Remark.—A few Middle-î verbs seem to show a characteristic form of the Ḳăl Perf. with î instead of â. But these forms are perhaps better considered as *Hĭf'îls* with the preformative dropped.

8. Since the Middle-Vowel verb and the so-called 'Ăyĭn-doubled verb are fundamentally the same, it is natural that the two should often interchange forms. As a matter of fact, the same root some-

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[1] Ezek. 16 : 55. [2] Isa. 60 : 8. [3] Ezek. 20 : 43. [4] Ps. 5 : 2.
[5] Prov. 23 : 1. [6] Ps. 2 : 11. [7] Jer. 16 : 16. [8] Dan. 9 : 2.
[9] Job 33 : 13. [10] Zech. 4 : 10. [11] Jer. 48 : 11. [12] Ezek. 10 : 15, 17.
[13] Mic. 2 : 6.

times develops two sets of forms, one with strengthening of consonants, the other with strengthening of vowels, *e. g.*, בּוֹז and בָּזַז; צוּר and צָרַר, etc. More often, only sporadic forms of a second development appear.

87. *A Comparative View of the Verb Forms*

1. THE ḲĂL PERFECT AND IMPERFECT

	Perfect.	Impf. with ō.	Impf. with ă.	Impf. with ē.
	[ḳăṭăl]	[yăḳṭŭl]	[yăḳṭăl]	[yăḳṭĭl]
Active	קָטַל	יִקְטֹל	יִקְטַל	(יִקְטֵל)
Stative	קָטֵל / קָטֹל			
פ׳ laryng.	עָמַד	יַעֲמֹד [1]	יַעֲמַד [4]	——
ע׳ laryng.	קָאַל	יִקְאֹל [2]	יִקְאַל	——
ל׳ laryng.	קָטַח	——	יִקְטַח	——
פ״נ	נָטַל	יִטֹּל	יִטַּל	יִטֶּל [5]
פ״א	אָטַל	——	יֹאטַל	יֹאטֵל
פ״ו	יָטַל	——	יִיטַל	יַטֵּל
פ״י	יָטַל	——	יִיטַל	——
ע״ע	קָטַט / קַט	יָקֹט / יִקֹּט	יֵקַט	——
ל״א	קָטָא	——	יִקְטָא	——
ל״ה	קָטָה	——	יִקְטֶה	——
ע״ו	קָל (â)	יָקוּל [3] / יָקֹל [3]	יָקַל (ô)	——
ע״י	קָל (â)	——	——	יָקִיל

[1] Or יַעֲמֹד; also יֶעֱמֹד.

[2] Only in verbs פ״ן and ע׳ laryng.

[3] Jussive and with Wâw-convers. in pause.

[4] Also יֶעֱמַד.

[5] Only in יִתֵּן.

2. THE PĬʿĒL AND PŬʿĂL PERFECTS AND IMPERFECTS

	Pīʿēl Perfect.	Pŭʿăl Perfect.	Pīʿēl Impf.	Pŭʿăl Impf.
	[ḳăṭṭăl])	[ḳŭṭṭăl]	[yᵉḳăṭṭăl]	[yᵉḳŭṭṭăl]
Strong	קִטֵּל, קִטַּל[1]	קֻטַּל	יְקַטֵּל	יְקֻטַּל
פ׳ laryng.	עִטֵּל	עֻטַּל	יְעַטֵּל	יְעֻטַּל
ע׳ laryng.	קִחֵל, קִאֵל	קֻחַל, קֻאַל	יְקָאֵל[7]	יְקֻאַל[9]
ל׳ laryng.	קִטָּה[2]	קֻטָּה	יְקַטֶּה[8]	יְקֻטַּה
פ״נ	נִטֵּל	נֻטַּל	יְנַטֵּל	יְנֻטַּל
פ״ו	יִטֵּל	יֻטַּל	יְיַטֵּל	יְיֻטַּל
ל״א	קִטָּא	קֻטָּא	יְקַטֵּא	יְקֻטָּא
ל״ה	קִטָּה	קֻטָּה	יְקַטֶּה	יְקֻטָּה
ע״ע	קִטֵּט	קֻטַּט	יְקַטֵּט	יְקֻטַּט
ע״ע	קוֹטֵט[3]	קוֹטַט	יְקוֹטֵט	יְקוֹטַט
ע״ע	קִטְטֵט[4]	——	יְקַטְטֵט	——
ע״ו	קִיֵּל[5]	——	יְקַיֵּל	——
ע״ו	קוֹלֵל[6]	קוֹלַל	יְקוֹלֵל	יְקוֹלַל
ע״ו	קִלְקֵל[4]	——	יְקַלְקֵל	——

3. THE HĬFʿÎL AND HŎFʿĂL PERFECTS AND IMPERFECTS

	Hifʿîl Perf.	Hŏfʿăl Perf.	Hifʿîl Impf.	Hŏfʿăl Impf.
	[hăḳṭăl]	[hŭḳṭăl]	[yăḳṭăl]	[yŭḳṭăl]
Strong	הִקְטִיל	הָקְטַל (ה׳)[11]	יַקְטִיל	יָקְטַל
פ׳ laryng.	הֶעֱטִיל[10]	הָעְטַל[12]	יַעְטִיל[13]	יָעְטַל
ע׳ laryng.	הָקְאִיל	הָקְאַל	יַקְאִיל	יָקְאַל
ל׳ laryng.	הִקְטִיחַ	הָקְטַח	יַקְטִיחַ	יָקְטַח

[1] Forms with *a* under the second radical are quite frequent.
[2] In pause קִטָּח.
[3] Pōʿēl.
[4] Pīlpēl.
[5] Rare.
[6] Pôlēl.
[7] Also יְקַחֵל.
[8] In pause יְקַטֶּח.
[9] Also יְקָחֵל.
[10] Also הֶעָטִיל.
[11] There are a few forms like הָקְטַל.
[12] Also הָעְטַל.
[13] Also יַעְטִיל.

	Hif'il Perf.	Hof'al Perf.	Hif'il Imperf.	Hof'al Imperf.
	[hăḳṭăl]	[hŭḳṭăl]	[yăḳṭăl]	[yŭḳṭăl]
פ״ן	הִטִּיל	הָטַל	יַטִּיל	יָטַל
פ״ו	הוֹטִיל	הוּטַל	יוֹטִיל	יוּטַל
פ״י	הֵיטִיל	——	יֵיטִיל	——
ל״א	הִקְטִיא	הָקְטָא	יַקְטִיא	יָקְטָא
ל״ה	הִקְטָה	הָקְטָה	יַקְטֶה	יָקְטָה
ע״ע	הוֹקִיט	הוּקַט	יָקֵט	יוּקַט
ע״ו	הֵקִיל	הוּקַל	יָקִיל	יוּקַל

4. THE NĬF'ĂL AND HĬθPĂ'ĒL PERFECTS AND IMPERFECTS

	Nif'al Perf.	Nif'al Impf.	Hiθpă. Perf.	Hiθpă. Impf.
	[năḳṭăl]	[yĭḳḳăṭṭăl]	[hĭθḳăṭṭăl]	[yĭθḳăṭṭăl]
Strong	נִקְטַל	יִקָּטֵל[1]	הִתְקַטֵּל	יִתְקַטֵּל
פ laryng.	נֶעֱטַל[2]	יֵעָטֵל	הִתְעַטֵּל	יִתְעַטֵּל
ע laryng.	נִקְאַל	יִקָּאֵל	הִתְקָאֵל[3]	יִתְקָאֵל[4]
ל laryng.	נִקְטַח	יִקָּטַח	הִתְקַטַּח	יִתְקַטַּח
פ״ן	נִטַּל	יִנָּטֵל	הִתְנַטֵּל	יִתְנַטֵּל
פ״ו	נוֹטַל	יִוָּטֵל	הִתְיַטֵּל	יִתְיַטֵּל
ל״א	נִקְטָא	יִקָּטֵא	הִתְקַטֵּא	יִתְקַטֵּא
ל״ה	נִקְטָה	יִקָּטֶה	הִתְקַטָּה	יִתְקַטֶּה
ע״ע	נָקַט	יִקַּט	הִתְקַטַּט	יִתְקַטֵּט
ע״ע			הִתְקוֹטֵט	יִתְקוֹטֵט
ע״ו	נָקוֹל	יִקּוֹל	הִתְקוֹלֵל	יִתְקוֹלֵל
ע״ו			הִתְקַלְקֵל	יִתְקַלְקֵל

[1] Rarely יִקָּטַל.

[2] Also נֶעֱטַל.

[3] Also הִתְקַחֵל.

[4] Also יִתְקַחֵל.

5. THE VARIOUS INFINITIVES CONSTRUCT

	Ḳăl.	Nĭf'ăl.	Pī'ēl.	Hĭf'īl.	Hŏf'ăl.
	[ḳ'ṭŭl]	[hĭḳḳāṭăl]	[ḳăṭṭăl]	[hăḳṭăl]	[hŭḳṭăl]
Strong	קְטֹל[1]	הִקָּטֵל	קַטֵּל	הַקְטִיל	הָקְטַל
פ׳ laryng.	עֲטֹל	הֵעָטֵל	עַטֵּל	הַעֲטִיל	הָעֳטַל
ע׳ laryng.	קְאֹל	הִקָּאֵל	קָאֵל / קַחֵל	הַקְאִיל	הָקְאַל
ל׳ laryng.	קְטֹחַ	הִקָּטֵחַ	קַטֵּחַ	הַקְטִיחַ	הָקְטַח
פ״ן	נְטֹל / טֶלֶת	הִנָּטֵל	נַטֵּל	הַטִּיל	——
פ״ו	יְטֹל / טֶלֶת	הִוָּטֵל	יַטֵּל	הוֹטִיל	הוּטַל
פ״י	יְטֹל	——	——	הֵיטִיל	——
ל״א	קְטֹא	הִקָּטֵא	קַטֵּא	הַקְטִיא	הָקְטָא
ל״ה	קְטוֹת	הִקָּטוֹת	קַטּוֹת	הַקְטוֹת	הָקְטוֹת
ע״ע	קֹט	הִקֵּט	קוֹטֵט	הָקֵט	——
ע״ו	קוֹל	הִקּוֹל	קוֹלֵל	הָקִיל	——
ע״י	קֵל	——	——	——	——

[1] Rarely קָטָל.

XIII. Nouns

88. The Inflection of Nouns

1. אֲמַר *Saying*, from אמר; דָּבָר *Word*, from דבר; מָוֶת *Death*, from מות.
2. חַיָּה (1:24); רֵאשִׁית (1:1); יַמִּים—יָם (1:22); אֹהֶת—אוֹת (1:14); עֵינַיִם (3:6).
3. רְקִיעַ—רָקִיעַ (1:14); דְּגַת—דָּגָה (1:26); פְּנֵי—פָּנִים (1:2); חַיְתוֹ־אֶרֶץ (1:24); מַלְכִּי־צֶדֶק (14:18).
4. יָדוֹ—יָד (3:22); עֵינֵיכֶם—עַיִן (3:5); אִישֵׁךְ—אִישׁ (3:16); אַרְצָה (20:1); צְפֹנָה (13:14).

The inflection of nouns includes,

1. The formation of the noun-stems from the root, or from other nouns;

2. The addition of affixes for gender and number;

3. The changes of stem and termination in the formation of the construct state;

4. The addition of pronominal suffixes and affixes.

89. Nouns with One, Originally Short, Formative Vowel

1. *a.* [קָטֶל *for* ḳăṭl]; אֶרֶץ *Earth*; עֶרֶב *Evening*; אֶבֶן *Stone*; שֶׁרֶץ *Swarm*.

   b. [קֶטֶל *for* ḳĭṭl]; עֵשֶׂב *Herb*; סֵפֶר *Book*; עֵזֶר *Help*; עֵדֶן *Eden*.

   c. [קֹטֶל *for* ḳŭṭl]; בֹּקֶר *Morning*; חֹשֶׁךְ *Darkness*; אֹמֶר *Saying*.

2. *a.* זֶרַע *Seed*; נֵצַח *Perpetuity*; אֹרַח *Path*; נַעַר *Youth*; תַּחַת *Under*.

   b. אַף (=אַנְף) (*cf.* אַנְפִּי=אַפִּי) *Nose*; עֵז (=עִנְז) *Goat*.

   c. פְּרִי *Fruit*; תֹּהוּ *Desolation*; בֹּהוּ *Waste*; בֶּכִי *Weeping*.

3. דְּבַשׁ *Honey*; מְעַט *A little*; בְּאֹשׁ *Stench*; בְּאֵר *Well*.

4. *a*. מַלְכָּה *Queen*; נַעֲרָה *Maiden*; שַׁלְוָה *Rest*.

b. סִתְרָה *Covert*; שִׂמְחָה *Gladness*; אִמְרָה *Saying*; מִנְחָה *Gift*.

c. אָכְלָה *Food*; חָכְמָה *Wisdom*.

1. These nouns, called *Seğolates*, had, originally, one short vowel (ă, ĭ or ŭ), which, generally, stood with the first radical. A helping-vowel was then inserted under the second radical, and the formative vowel was then changed: ă to ĕ; ĭ to ē; ŭ to ō.

2. When the root contains one or more weak radicals, certain changes occur:

a. In ע or ל laryngeal stems, ă is the helping-vowel, instead of ĕ; and, in ע laryngeal *a*-class stems, the original formative *a* stands unchanged.[1]

b. In ע״ן stems, נ is assimilated, represented in the following consonant by Dâğēš-fŏrtē, and then rejected from this consonant whenever it is not followed by a vowel.

c. In ל״ה stems occur formations ending in ◌ִי, ◌ָו and ◌ֶה.

Note.—For so-called ע״ע, ע״ו and ע״י Seğolates, see §§ **100.** and **109.**

3. In a small number of nouns, the formative vowel stands under the second radical, instead of under the first; in these, ă suffers no change; but ĭ and ŭ, under the tone, become ē and ō; no helping-vowel is needed.

4. Many feminine nouns are formed from Seğolate stems; the feminine ending being added to the primary form (קִטְל, קַטְל, קֻטְל); but an original ŭ is generally deflected to ŏ.

Note 1.—The Ḳăl Infinitive Const. (ḳŭṭŭl = ḳᵉṭŭl and ḳŭṭl) is with some suffixes treated like a Seğolate noun; while the Inf. Const. of verbs פ״ן and פ״ו (טֶלֶת = טַלְתְּ) is a Seğolate formation.

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[1] *Cf.*, however, לֶחֶם *bread*, רֶחֶם *womb*.

Note 2.—Seğolates in the plural form look like two-vowel nouns. Whether this is a survival of an original two-vowel form in these nouns or is a later development of a one-vowel form by analogy is not clear.

90. *Nouns with Two, Originally Short, Formative Vowels*

1. *a.* [קָטָל *for* ḳăṭăl]; אָדָם *Man;* חָכָם *Wise;* דָּבָר *Word;* יָשָׁר *Upright;* בָּשָׂר *Flesh;* גָּמָל *Camel;* דָּגָן *Corn;* חָמָס *Violence.*

שָׂדֶה (=sădăy) *Field;* יָפֶה *Beautiful;* הָרֶה *Pregnant.*

b. [קָטֵל *for* ḳăṭĭl]; זָקֵן *Old man;* כָּבֵד *Heavy;* אָמֵן *Truly;* עָקֵב *Heel;* עָיֵף *Weary;* דָּשֵׁן *Fat;* חָסֵר *Deficient.*

c. [קָטֹל *for* ḳăṭŭl]; עָגֹל *Round;* עָמֹק *Deep;* נָקֹד *Spotted;* עָרֹם *Naked;* קָטֹן (*cf.* קְטַנִּים) *Small;* אָדֹם *Red.*

d. [קָטֶל *for* ḳĭṭăl]; לֶבֶב *Heart;* צֶלַע *Rib;* חֵמָר *Bitumen.*

2. [קִטָּל]; צְדָקָה *Righteousness;* אֲדָמָה *Ground;* עֲגָלָה *Chariot;* [קִטֶּלֶת]; בְּהֵמָה *Cattle;* [קִטְלָה]; אֲחֻזָּה *Possession.*

A second class includes nouns which are formed by the employment of two, originally short, vowels, ă—ă, ă—ĭ, ă—ŭ, ĭ—ă. These nouns are, for the most part, adjectives or participles:

1. *a.* Original ă—ă, in strong stems, are rounded to å—å; in ל״ה stems, the second ă is deflected, after the loss of ן or י, to ĕ; in a few cases of ל״ה stems, the final ה_ is lacking.

b. Original ă—ĭ, in strong stems, are changed to å—ē.

c. Original ă—ŭ are changed to å—ō; the latter (ō), however, goes back to ŭ before additions for gender and number, a Dåğēš-fŏrtē being inserted in the final consonant.

d. Original ĭ—ă are changed to ē—å.

2. The feminines of these stems are made by the addition of ה_; this addition requiring a change of tone, the vowel of the first radical is reduced to Šᵉwâ.

91. *Nouns with One Short and One Long Formative Vowel*

1. *a.* [קָטוֹל = קָטָל for ḳāṭâl]; גָּדוֹל *Great;* קָדוֹשׁ *Holy;* כָּבוֹד *Honor;* שָׁלוֹם *Peace;* אָדוֹן *Lord;* טָהוֹר *Pure;* מָתוֹק *Sweet.*

b. [קָטִיל for ḳāṭîl]; אָסִיר *Captive;* יָמִין *Right hand;* נָשִׂיא *Prince;* מָשִׁיחַ *Anointed;* נָבִיא *Prophet;* פָּקִיד *Overseer;* צָעִיר *Little.*

c. [קָטוּל for ḳāṭûl]; אָרוּר *Cursed,* and all Ḳăl pass. parts.; עָצוּם *Strong;* עָרוּם *Cunning;* שָׁבוּעַ *Week;* עָבוּר *Grain;* שָׁכוּל *Bereaved.*

d. [קָטָל or קְטוֹל for ḳiṭâl]; כְּתָב *Writing;* קְרָב *War;* עֲבָד *Work;* אֱלֹהַּ *God;* אֱנוֹשׁ *Man;* חֲמוֹר *Ass;* חֲלוֹם *Dream;* יְאֹר *River.*

e. [קְטִיל for ḳiṭîl or ḳŭṭîl]; בְּדִיל *Tin;* כְּסִיל *Fool;* נְצִיב *Column;* פְּסִיל *Idol;* חֲזִיר *Swine.*

f. [קְטוּל for ḳiṭûl or ḳŭṭûl]; גְּבוּל *Limit;* לְבוּשׁ *Dress;* גְּמוּל *Benefit;* עֱוּז *Strength;* כְּרוּב *Cherub;* רְכוּשׁ *Property.*

2. גְּדוֹלָה *Great* (f.); נְבִיאָה *Prophetess;* אֲרוּרָה *Cursed* (f.); בְּתוּלָה *Virgin;* חֲגוֹרָה *Girdle;* נְחִילָה *Flute;* אֱמוּנָה *Truth.*

A third class includes nouns which are formed by the employment of an originally short vowel in the penult, and an originally long vowel in the ultima. These nouns are, for the most part, abstract substantives, neuter adjectives, or passive participles:

1. *a.* Original ă—â become å—ô, the first vowel being rounded to å, the second to ô; this formation is to be distinguished from that with ō, described in § 90. Here belongs the Ḳăl Infinitive absolute.

b. Original ă—î become å—î; here belong many nouns with a *passive,* and a few with an active signification.

c. Original ă—û become å—û; here belong all Ḳăl passive participles.

d. Original ĭ—â become ᵉ—â or ᵉ—ô, the first vowel being reduced, the second (â) being sometimes retained, but more frequently rounded to ô.

e. Original ĭ—î or ŭ—î become ᵉ—î, the first vowel being reduced.

f. Original ĭ—û or ŭ—û become ᵉ—û, the first vowel being reduced.

2. The feminines of these stems are generally made by the addition of ה־, the vowel of the first radical becoming Šᵉwâ.

92. *Nouns with One Long and One Short Formative Vowel*

1. [קוֹטֵל *for* ḳâṭăl]; עוֹלָם *Eternity;* אוֹצָר *Treasury;* עֹשֶׂה (*for* ʿôśăy) *Making;* רֹמֶשֶׂת (*for* רוֹמַשֶׂת) *Creeping.*

2. [קוֹטֵל *for* ḳâṭĭl]; אוֹיֵב *Enemy;* חוֹבֵל *Pilot;* כֹּהֵן *Priest;* יוֹצֵא *Going forth;* רֹמֵשׂ *Creeping;* הוֹלֵךְ *Walking,* etc.

3. [קוֹטָל *for* ḳûṭăl]; עוּגָב *Flute, organ;* שׁוּעָל *Fox.*

Remark.—[קִיטוֹל *for* ḳîṭôl]; קִיטוֹר *Smoke;* שִׁיחוֹר *Nile;* קִימוֹשׁ *Nettle.*

A fourth class includes nouns with a naturally long vowel in the penultima, and an originally short vowel in the ultima.

1. Original â—ă become ô—å; here belong, besides some substantives, all ל״ה Ḳăl active participles, and also the Ḳăl act. part. fem. (in ת־ or ת־) of strong forms. The vowels do not change before *af*-fixes of gender and number.

2. Original â—ĭ become ô—ē; here belong a few substantives, and all strong Ḳăl participles; also those feminines of the form קְטָלָה.

3. Original û—ă become û—å.

Remark.—There are a few nouns with an originally long vowel in both penult and ultima; the former, however, is probably long in compensation for an omitted Dâğēš-fŏrtē (§ **30.** 2. *c*).

93. *Nouns with the Second Radical Reduplicated*

1. [קַטָּל *for* ḳăṭṭăl]; אַיָּל *Hart;* שַׁבָּת *Sabbath;* סַבָּל *Burden;* יַבָּשָׁה, יַבֶּשֶׁת *Dry land;* חַטָּאָה *Sin;* אַדֶּרֶת *Magnificence.*

Remark.—גַּנָּב *Thief;* טַבָּח *Cook;* חָרָשׁ *Artificer;* קַנָּא *Jealous.*

2. [קַטֹּל *for* ḳăṭṭŭl]; מַקֵּל *Shoot, rod;* קָדֵשׁ *To consecrate.*

3. [קִטֵּל *for* ḳiṭṭŭl]; אִלֵּם *Dumb;* עִוֵּר *Blind;* חֵרֵשׁ *Deaf;* עִקֵּשׁ *Perverse;* פִּקֵּחַ *Clear-sighted;* חִבֵּל *Mast;* אִוֶּלֶת *Folly;* אִוֶּרֶת *Blindness.*

4. *a.* [קָטָל = ḳāṭṭāl]; see examples under 1. R. above.

b. [קַטָּל = ḳiṭṭâl *from* ḳāṭṭâl]; אִכָּר *Husbandman;* 1. R. above.

c. [קְטוֹל = ḳiṭṭôl]; גִּבּוֹר *Hero;* שִׁכּוֹר *Drunkard;* צִפּוֹר *Sparrow.*

5. [קַטִּיל]; אַדִּיר *Great;* אַמִּיץ *Strong;* צַדִּיק *Righteous;* אַסִּיר *Fettered.*

6. [קַטּוּל]; עַמּוּד *Pillar;* שַׁכּוּל *Childless;* חַנּוּן *Merciful.*

7. [קַטּוּל]; לִמּוּד *Learner;* נֶחָמִים *Consolation.*

Remark.—שִׁקּוּץ *Abomination;* גִּלּוּל *Idol;* צִיּוּן *Pillar;* פִּגּוּל *Unclean Thing.*

A fifth class includes nouns whose second radical is reduplicated. This doubling intensifies the root-idea, giving it greater force or greater firmness:

1. Formations like ḳ ă ṭ ṭ â l are frequent, but with no special significance.

Remark.—It is a question whether nouns of this form indicative of occupation have â or â (see 4. *a* below); the corresponding Arabic have â, yet some of these have ă in the Construct state.

2. Formations like ḳ ă ṭ ṭ ē l are rare, except as Pī ēl Infinitives Construct.

3. Formations like ḳ ĭ ṭ ṭ ē l are, mostly, adjectives designating deformities and faults, physical or moral.

4. *a.* Formations like ḳ ă ṭ ṭ â l are, properly, nouns indicative of occupation; but see 1. R. above.

b. The form ḳ ĭ ṭ ṭ â l is the same as ḳ ă ṭ ṭ â l with the penultimate ă attenuated to ĭ.

c. The form ḳ ĭ ṭ ṭ ô l is the same as ḳ ĭ ṭ ṭ â l with â rounded to ô.

5. Formations like ḳ ă ṭ ṭ î l are adjectives expressing a personal quality.

6. Formations like ḳ ă ṭ ṭ û l are descriptive epithets of persons or things.

7. Formations like ḳ ĭ ṭ ṭ û l are, for the most part, abstracts, and are often used in the plural.

Remark.—This is a favorite formation for terms designating or characterizing idolatrous objects and ideas.

94. *Nouns with the Third Radical Reduplicated*

1. שַׁאֲנָן *Tranquil;* רַעֲנָן *Green;* נָאוָה (=נַאֲוַי) *Comely;* אֻמְלַל *Faint;* שַׁפְרוּר *Splendor;* חַכְלִיל *Dark;* נַהֲלַל *Pasture;* נַאֲפוּפִים *Adulteries.*

2. פְּתַלְתֹּל *Full of twists;* הַפַּכְפֵּךְ *Full of turns;* אַדַמְדַּם *Reddish;* שְׁחַרְחַר *Blackish;* אַסַפְסוּף *Rabble;* עַקַלְקַל *Crooked.*

A sixth class, closely related to the fifth class, includes:

1. Noun-formations with the third radical reduplicated, the signification being, in general, the same as when the second radical is doubled.

2. A few words in which the second and third radicals are reduplicated, the signification being that of intensity, or repetition; in the case of adjectives of color, there is a diminutive force.

95. *Nouns with* א *and* י *Prefixed*

1. אֶצְבַּע *Finger;* אֶגְרוֹף *Fist;* אֵיתָן *Lasting;* אַכְזָר *Violent.*

2. יִצְהָר *Oil;* יַלְקוּט *Pouch; cf.* the proper names יִפְתָּח, יִצְחָק.

A seventh class includes nouns formed by prefixing א, or י:

1. A few nouns are formed by means of a prosthetic א; this א is merely euphonic and has no significance.

2. Nouns with a prefixed י occur rarely as appellatives; but frequently as proper names, where however they are really verbal forms.

96. *Nouns with* מ *Prefixed*

1. [מַקְטָל *for* מַקְטַל]; מַאֲכָל *Food*; מַמְלָכָה *Kingdom*; מַאֲכֶלֶת *Knife*; מַתָּן (=מַנְתָּן) *Gift*; מוֹצָא (=מַוְצָא) *Exit*; מַרְאֶה (=מַרְאַי) *Appearance*.

2. [מִקְטָל *for* מִקְטַל]; מִשְׁכָּן *Dwelling-place*; מִדְבָּר *Desert*; מִשְׁפָּט *Judgment*; מִלְחָמָה *War*; מִשְׁמֶרֶת *Watch*; מִקְנֶה (=מִקְנַי) *Property*.

3. [מַקְטֵל *for* מַקְטַל]; מַרְבֵּק *Stall*; מַפְתֵּחַ *Key*; מַזְלֵג *Flesh-hook*; מַרְחֵשָׁה *Plough*; מַגֵּפָה *Smiting*; מוֹקֵשׁ (=מַוְקֵשׁ) *Snare*.

4. [מִקְטֵל *for* מַקְטַל]; מִזְבֵּחַ *Altar*.

5. [מַקְטֹל *for* מַקְטָל]; מַאֲכֹלֶת *Fuel*.

6. [מַקְטוֹל, מִקְטוֹל *for* מַקְטָל]; מַחְסוֹר *Want*; מַלְקוֹחַ *Booty*; מִזְמוֹר *Song*; מִכְשׁוֹל *Stumbling-block*.

7. [מִקְטִיל, מַקְטִיל]; מַבְדִּיל *Dividing*; מַמְטִיר *Raining*.

8. [מַקְטוּל]; מַלְבּוּשׁ *Garment*; מַנְעוּל *Bolt*; מַאֲבוּס *Granary*.

An eighth class includes nouns formed by prefixing מ, the same element which is used in the formation of participles. So far as concerns the vowels employed the following combinations may be noted:

1. ă—å, the latter of which is rounded from ă. Feminines in ה֫ and ת֫ occur. In פ״ן stems, נ is assimilated; in פ״ו stems, *aw*

becomes ô; in ל״ה forms, the second ă becomes ê (probably a contraction of ăy).

2. ĭ—å, the former of which is attenuated, the latter rounded from an original ă; the usual vowel changes take place in weak stems.

3. ă—ē, the latter of which is lowered from ĭ; the usual vowel changes take place in weak stems.

4. ĭ—ē, the ĭ of which is the attenuation of ă (*cf.* 3.).

5. ă—ō, the ō of which is lowered from an original ŭ.

6. ă—ô, ĭ—ô, of which ô is rounded from â, while ĭ is attenuated from ă.

7. ă—î, used only in the formation of Hĭf'îl participles (m.).

8. ă—û, not used to any great extent.

For מ-formations from bi-literal roots, see § **100.**

97. The Signification of Nouns with מ Prefixed

1. מַשְׁחִית *Destroyer;* מַשְׂכִּיל *A didactic poem (= instructor);* מַעֲרִיץ *He who inspires terror;* מַפָּל *What falls off, chaff;* מְכַסֶּה *Covering.*

2. מַאֲכָל *Food;* מַלְקוֹחַ *Booty;* מַתָּן *Gift;* מִזְמוֹר *Psalm;* מִצְעָר *That which is small;* מֶרְחָק *That which is remote.*

3. מַאֲכֶלֶת *Knife;* מַפְתֵּחַ *Key;* מַלְמֵד *Goad.*

4. מִשְׁכָּן *Dwelling-place;* מִדְבָּר *Desert;* מִזְבֵּחַ *Altar.*

5. מַגֵּפָה *Smiting;* מַדְוֶה *Sickness;* מֵישָׁר *Straightness;* מִלְחָמָה *War.*

The letter מ is from מִי (*who*) or מָה (*what*), and is used in the formation of nouns:

1. To denote the *subject* of an action; *cf.* its use denoting agency in Pĭ'ēl, Hĭf'îl and Hĭθpă'ēl participles.

2. To denote the *object* of an action, or the *subject* of a quality; *cf.* its use in Pŭ'ăl and Hŏf'ăl participles.

3. The *instrument* by which an action is performed.

4. The *place* (or *time*) in which an action is performed.

5. The *action* or *quality* which is contained in the root.

98. *Nouns Formed by Prefixing* תּ

1. [תַּקְטָל *for* תִּקְטַל]; תַּחְמָס (?); תּוֹשָׁב *Tenant*; תּוֹכַחַת *Reproof*; תֵּימָן *South*; תּוֹדָה *Thanks*; תּוֹרָה *Law*.

2. [תִּקְטָל *for* תִּקְטַל]; תִּדְהָר *Elm*; תִּפְאָרָה *Glory*; תִּקְוָה *Hope*.

3. [תַּקְטֶל *for* תַּקְטַל]; תַּשְׁבֵּץ *Checkered cloth*; תַּרְדֵּמָה *Deep sleep*.

4. [תַּקְטִיל]; תַּלְמִיד *Disciple*; תַּכְרִיךְ *Cloak*; תַּכְלִית *Completeness*.

5. [תִּקְטוֹל]; תַּחֲלֻאִים *Diseases*; תַּנְחוּם *Consolation*; תַּלְאֻבָה *Drought*; תַּעֲצֻמוֹת *Might*.

Remark.—תַּרְדֵּמָה *Deep sleep*; תְּשׁוּעָה *Deliverance*; תִּפְאֶרֶת *Glory*.

A ninth class of nouns includes those with the prefix תּ. This prefix is the same as that used in the Impf. 3 fem. It is used in a neuter sense, and is employed in the formation of abstract nouns, but rarely of concrete nouns. The cases cited above exhibit the various forms assumed by nouns of this class, as well as the vowel changes which take place in formations from weak stems.

Remark.—Nouns with תּ prefixed have also, in the majority of instances, the feminine ending ה־.

99. *Nouns Formed by means of Affixes*

1. כַּרְמֶל *Garden*; בַּרְזֶל *Iron*; גִּבְעֹל *Cup of a flower*; קַרְסֹל *Ankle*; חַרְטֹם (?) *Sacred scribe*.

2. *a.* אַחֲרוֹן *Last*; רִאשׁוֹן *First*; אֶבְיוֹן *Poor*; עֶלְיוֹן *Most high*.

b. קִנְיָן *Gain*; שֻׁלְחָן *Table*; קָרְבָּן *Offering*; אִבָּדוֹן *Destruction*.

c. פִּתְרוֹן *Interpretation;* כִּשָּׁרוֹן *Success;* עִוָּרוֹן *Blindness;* בִּטָּחוֹן *Confidence;* זִכָּרוֹן *Memorial;* עִצָּבוֹן *Pain;* גְּאוֹן *Majesty.*

A tenth class of nouns includes those with affixes, ל, מ and נ:

1. Nouns formed by the addition of ל and מ are few, and have no special significance; they should perhaps be regarded as quadriliterals and may reflect some foreign influence.

2. Nouns formed by the addition of נ are numerous, including

a. Adjectives formed either from a noun-stem or from a root.

b. Abstract substantives ending in ân.

c. Abstract substantives ending in ôn, rounded from ân.

100. Nouns from Bi-Literal Roots

1. *a.* רַב *Great;* רַךְ *Tender;* דַּל *Weak;* מַר *Bitter;* תֹּם *Complete;* כַּלָּה *Bride;* מַצָּה *Unleavened bread;* כַּפַּיִם *Hands.*

אֵם *Mother;* תֵּל *Mound;* לֵב *Heart;* שֵׁן *Tooth;* צֵל *Shadow;* מִדָּה *Measurement;* מִלָּה *Word;* בִּצָּה *Swamp;* בִּזָּה *Spoil;* אִמּוֹ *His mother.*

תֹּם *Completeness;* כֹּל *All;* חֹק *Statute;* דֹּב *Bear;* רֹב *Multitude;* תֻּמָּה *Integrity;* חֻקָּה *Statute;* כֻּלָּם *All of them.*

b. קָם; רָם; בָּן; Kăl act. ptcp. of ע״ו and ע״י verbs.

מֹץ *Chaff;* תּוֹר *Turn;* שׁוֹר *Ox;* שׁוֹק *Leg.*

גֵּר *Stranger;* נֵר *Lamp;* מֵת *Dead;* רֵעַ *Noise.*

רוּם; קוּם; גּוּר; מוּת; Inf. Const. of ע״ו verbs.

בִּינָה *Understanding;* דִּין *Judgment;* רִיב *Strife;* גִּיל, גִּילָה *Joy;* מִין *Sort;* קִינָה *Dirge.*

2. גַּלְגַּל *Wheel;* חַתְחַת *Frightful;* כַּדְכֹּד *Ruby;* קָדְקֹד *Crown of head;* גֻּלְגֹּלֶת *Skull;* בַּקְבּוּק *Flask;* קַלְקַל *Worthless;* תַּעְתֻּעִים *Scorn.*

3. *a.* מָסָךְ *Cover*; מֵסַב *Circle*; מֵרַע *Evil*; מֵצַר *Distress*; מְשַׁמָּה *Desolation*; מָגֵן *Shield*; מְגִלָּה *Roll*; מְגִנָּה *Covering*; מְזִמָּה *Purpose*; מְסִלָּה *Highway*; מְחִתָּה *Terror*; מֵסֵב *Divan*; מְסֻכָּה *Covering*; מְשֻׂכָּה *Hedge*.

b. מָאוֹר *Luminary*; מָרוֹם *Height*; מָקוֹם *Place*; מָגוֹר *Terror*; מָבוֹא *Entrance*; מָנוֹחַ *Rest*; מָנוֹס *Flight*; מְנוֹרָה *Lamp-stand*; מְגוֹרָה *Terror*; מְחוֹלָה *Dancing*; מָצוֹק *Pillar*; מְרוּצָה *Running*; מְשׁוּבָה *Apostasy*; מְנוּחָה *Rest*; מְבוּכָה *Weeping*; מֵקִים *Raising*; מְרִיבָה *Strife*; מְדִינָה *Province*.

c. מוֹסָב *Surrounding* (?); מוֹסָךְ *Coverer* (?); מוּסָר *Removed*.

d. מְתֹם *Soundness*; מָרָךְ *Weakness*.

4. *a.* תְּהִלָּה *Praise*; תְּחִלָּה *Beginning*; תְּחִנָּה *Favor*; תְּפִלָּה *Prayer*.

b. תְּבוּנָה *Understanding*; תְּרוּמָה *Offering*; תְּמוּנָה *Likeness*; תְּמוּתָה *Death*; תְּמוּרָה *Exchange*; תְּבוּסָה *Ruin*; תְּבוּאָה *Product*.

5. חֲנֻפָּה *Waving*; חֲנָחָה *Rest*; חֲפוּגָה *Cessation*; הָאִיר *To shine*; הֲקִם *To raise*; הֵסֵב *To cause to turn*.

6. נְכוֹן, נְכוֹנָה *Established*; נְשַׁמָּה *Desolated*.

7. יְקוּם *Being*; יְרִיב *Adversary*.

8. סֻלָּם *Ladder*; אוּלָם *Porch*; עֵירֹם *Naked*; עָרֹם *Naked*.

9. תֻּמָּם *Melting*; תֻּפַּת *Contempt*.

Under this head are treated those nouns which are formed upon the foundation of two radicals and have not progressed to complete tri-literality by actually writing one of those radicals twice and vocalizing the resultant form as a tri-literal noun, *e. g.* מְכֻלָּל. There is a relatively wide range of forms in bi-literal nouns.

1. Monosyllabic nouns of various forms:

a. Those with one of the original short-vowels as the primary form. The vowels ĭ and ŭ, and occasionally ă, change under the tone to ē, ō and å respectively. When affixes are added, the second radical takes Dåğēš-fŏrtē and the stem-vowel remains short. These all come from so-called ע״ע roots.

b. Those with an unchangeable vowel, which of course is unaffected by the addition of affixes; but â regularly is rounded to ô, except in the Ḳăl act. ptcp. These all come from Middle-Vowel roots.

2. Nouns made by reduplication of the bi-literal stem.

3. Nouns with the prefix מְ. These assume several forms:

a. Those which in the primary form have the prefix mă with a short stem-vowel. These (1) regularly change both vowels, măḳăl becoming måḳål; măḳĭl becoming måḳēl; and măḳŭl becoming måḳōl; (2) when affixes are added, the second radical of the stem receives Dåğēš-fŏrtē, the original stem-vowel remains unchanged, and the ă of the preformative syl. is reduced to Šᵉwâ (ְ); (3) those having ă as the original stem-vowel generally retain it without change, but the preformative syllable has ē, probably from an original ĭ. This formation occurs only in the so-called ע״ע roots.

b. Those which in the primary form have the prefix mă and a naturally long stem-vowel. The preformative ă becomes å in the absolute singular form, but is reduced to Šᵉwâ whenever affixes are added. This formation is characteristic of Middle-Vowel roots.

(1) The stem-vowel may be either ô (וֹ), û (וּ), or î (ִי).

(2) With the stem-vowel î (ִי), the preformative vowel becomes ē, either by assimilation to the stem-vowel, or after the analogy of the Hĭf'îl perfect. This is the form of the Hĭf'îl ptcp. of ע״ו and ע״י verbs.

c. Those having the prefix mû, with the stem-vowel ă, which is rounded to å. This is the form of the Hŏf'ăl participle of bi-literal verbs.

d. A few exceptional forms.

4. Nouns with the prefix הַ. These nearly all have the feminine ending and fall into two classes:

a. Those having ĭ as stem-vowel followed by Dâğēš-fŏrtē in the second radical of the stem. The preformative vowel is reduced to Šᵉwâ upon the addition of the feminine affix.

b. Those having û as stem-vowel, without a following Dâğēš-fŏrtē, but with the same reduction of the preformative ă to Šᵉwâ upon the addition of the feminine affix.

5. Nouns with the prefix הָ. These are few, aside from the Infinitives of the Hĭf'îl, Hŏf'ăl and Nĭf'ăl of bi-literal verbs and are practically all verbal nouns.

6. Nouns with the prefix nă. These are practically confined to the Nĭf'ăl participle and Infin. of bi-literal verbs, in which the ă of the prefix regularly is rounded to å before the tone and is reduced to Šᵉwâ when not pretonic.

7. A few nouns are made with the prefix y (יְ).

8. A few bi-literal nouns with affixes occur, viz. (*a*) the affix ăm; (*b*) the affix ŭm. There is room for doubt as to the origin of these nouns.

9. A few isolated formations appear.

101. Nouns Having Four or Five Radicals

1. עַקְרָב *Scorpion*; גִּזְבָּר *Treasurer*; חַרְמֵשׁ *Sickle*; חֲנָמֶל *Frost*; חַלָּמִישׁ *Flint*; פִּלֶגֶשׁ *Concubine*; עֲטַלֵּף *Bat*.

2. אַרְגָּמָן *Purple*; שַׁעַטְנֵז *A kind of cloth*; אֲחִשְׁתְּרָן *Mule*.

1. Nouns with four radicals are comparatively few; they have no special classification or signification.

2. Nouns with five or more radicals are still fewer, and, for the most part, of foreign origin.

102. Compound Nouns

1. מְאוּמָה *Anything*; בְּלִיַּעַל *Worthlessness*; אֶתְמוֹל *Formerly*.

2. מַלְכִּי־צֶדֶק *King of righteousness*; יִשְׁמָעֵאל *God hears*.

1. Compound words, as common nouns, are few and doubtful.

2. Compound words, as proper names, are very numerous.

103. Nouns Formed from Other Nouns

1. שֹׁעֵר *Porter* (*cf.* שַׁעַר *Gate*); כֹּרֵם *Vine-dresser* (*cf.* כֶּרֶם *Vineyard*).

2. מַעְיָן *Place of the fountain* (*cf.* עַיִן *Fountain*); מַרְגְּלוֹת *Place of feet* (*cf.* רֶגֶל *Foot*).

3. אַחֲרוֹן *Last* (*cf.* אַחַר *After*); עִוָּרוֹן *Blindness* (*cf.* עִוֵּר *Blind*).

   לִוְיָתָן *Coiled, serpent* (*cf.* לְוָיָה *Wreath*); נְחֻשְׁתָּן *Brazen* (*cf.* נְחֹשֶׁת *Bronze*).

4. *a.* שְׁלִישִׁי *Third* (*cf.* שָׁלֹשׁ); חֲמִישִׁי *Fifth*; etc.

   b. מוֹאָבִי *Moabite*; אֲרַמִּי *Aramæan*; גֵּרְשָׁנִי *Gershonite*; עִבְרִי *Hebrew.*

   צְפוֹנִי *Northerner*; נָכְרִי *Foreigner*; פְּרָזִי *Villager.*

5. רֵאשִׁית *Beginning*; מַלְכוּת *Kingdom*; אַלְמָנוּת *Widowhood.*

Nouns formed from other nouns, and not directly from the root, are termed denominatives. The most common formations are:

1. Nouns with the form of the Ḳăl active participle, indicating *agency.*

2. Nouns with the prefix מ, indicating the *place* where a thing is found.

3. Adjectives and nouns formed by the affix וֹן or ָן (seldom ון).

4. Adjectives formed by the affix ִי; these are,

   a. Ordinals formed from cardinals;

   b. Gentilics and patronymics; and a few others.

5. Nouns formed by the affixes ִית and וּת, designating abstract ideas.

104. The Formation of Noun-Stems

From §§ 88–103. it has been seen that noun-stems are formed,

1. *Directly from the root:*

   a. By means of *vowels* given to the root; as in the case of

   (1) nouns with one, originally short, vowel (§§ **89, 100.**);

(2) nouns with one originally long vowel (§ **100.**);

(3) nouns with two (originally) short vowels (§ **90.**);

(4) nouns with one (originally) short and one long vowel (§ **91.**);

(5) nouns with one long and one (originally) short vowel (§ **92.**);

b. By a reduplication of one or more of the consonants of the root; as in the case of

(1) nouns with the second radical doubled (§ **93.**);

(2) nouns with the third, or the second and third radicals doubled (§ **94.**);

(3) nouns with the entire root doubled (§ **100.**);

c. By prefixing vowels and consonants to the root; as in the case of

(1) nouns with א, ה or י prefixed (§§ **95, 100.**);

(2) nouns with מ prefixed (§§ **96, 97, 100.**);

(3) nouns with ת prefixed (§§ **98, 100.**);

d. By affixing vowels and consonants to the root; as in the case of

(1) nouns with ל, מ or נ affixed, with a vowel (§§ **99, 100.**);

(2) nouns with four or five radicals (§ **101.**);

(3) nouns compounded of two distinct words (§ **102.**).

2. *From other nouns* (and called denominatives), by the various means indicated above (§ **103.**).

105. The Formation of Cases

1. מְתוּ *in* מְתוּשָׁאֵל (4:18); שְׁמוּ *in* שְׁמוּאֵל[1]; פְּנוּ *in* פְּנוּאֵל (32:32).

Remark.—חַיְתוֹ־אֶרֶץ (1:24); בְּנוֹ בְעֹר[2]; בְּנוֹ צִפֹּר[3]; מַעְיְנוֹ מַיִם.[4]

2. *a.* צַפְּנָה (13:14); יְמָה (13:14); אַרְצָה הַנֶּגֶב (20:1); הָאֲהֳלָה (18:6).

b. יוֹמָם[5]; חָנֵּם (29:15); שִׁלְשׁוֹם (31:2) *for* šilšâm.

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[1] 1 Sam. 1:20 [2] Num. 24:3, 15. [3] Num. 23:18. [4] Ps. 114:8. [5] Ex. 13:21.

Very slight evidence of case-endings is found in Hebrew:

1. The only possible case of a nominative ending is the û in the first part of a few proper names; as in the examples cited above, מָתוּ = *man of;* שְׁמוּ = *name of;* פָּנוּ = *face of.* This is open to serious doubt since the words to which û is attached do not function as nominatives in these cases.

Remark.—An old ending וֹ = *ô*, appears in a few forms, but its origin and significance are unknown.

2. The *accusative* had the ending *a* and appears only

a. In the so-called Hē *directive* (ה֫), which

(1) is used to denote *direction* or *motion;* but

(2) is often used in a weaker sense to designate the place *where,* and

(3) in many cases seems to be entirely without force.

b. In the syllables âm and ôm (the latter by the rounding of â), which are found in certain adverbs.

3. No *genitive* ending appears in our texts.

106. Affixes for Gender and Number

1. אוֹר (1:3); טוֹב (1:4); יוֹם (1:5); בֹּקֶר (1:5); רָקִיעַ (1:6).

2. *a.* אָמַרְתִּי (4:23); אִשְׁתּוֹ (2:24); מְנֻחָתוֹ (4:5).
חַיִת (חַיָּה) (1:25); חַיְתוֹ (1:24); גְּנַבְתִּי (31:39); דְּגַת (דָּגָה) (1:26); נִשְׁמַת (נְשָׁמָה) (2:7).

b. רֵאשִׁית (1:1); דְּמוּת (1:26); מְרַחֶפֶת (1:2); רִמָּשֶׁת (1:21).
מִתְהַפֶּכֶת (3:24); מֻמְשֶׁלֶת (1:16); לֶדֶת (4:2); דַּעַת (2:9); קַחַת (4:11).

c. יַבָּשָׁה (1:9); בְּהֵמָה (1:24); חַיָּה (1:24); אֲדָמָה (2:5); אִשָּׁה (3:4).

3. אֹתֹת (1:14); חֲגֹרֹת (3:7); תּוֹלְדוֹת (2:4).

4. *a.* אֱלֹהִים (1:1); יַמִּים (1:22); יָמִים (1:14); מוֹעֲדִים (1:14); שָׁנִים (1:14).

b. פָּנֵי (1:2); יְדַעֵי (3:5); נְשֵׁי (4:23); בְּנֵי (6:4); אַנְשֵׁי (6:4).

5. שְׁנַיִם, *whence* שְׁנֵי (1:16); עֵינַיִם (3:6), *but* עֵינֵי (3:7).

The Hebrew has two genders,—masculine and feminine; and three numbers,—singular, dual and plural.

1. The *masculine singular* has no particular indication.

2. The sign of the *feminine singular* is ת_. This feminine sign has a threefold treatment:

a. It is retained, with such change of its vowel as may be necessary, whenever the noun of which it is a part is in close connection with what follows; as when it (the feminine-sign, ת) stands

(1) before a pronominal suffix (§ **108**);

(2) at the end of a noun in the Construct state (§ **107.**).

b. It appears as ת ָ (with laryngeals תַ_), in the formation and inflection of many nouns, participles and infinitives.

c. ת gives way to ה, which then ceases to be pronounced, but is retained orthographically as a mere symbol of final å rounded from ă. *This form is the more usual indication of the feminine gender.*

3. The *feminine plural* is indicated by the ending וֹת (*ôθ for âθ*), which is unchangeable.

4. The *masculine plural* is indicated by the endings,

a. ים_ (îm) in the Absolute state (§ **107.**).

b. י_ (ê) in the Construct state (§ **107.**).

Note.—Many masculine nouns have plurals in *ôθ*, and many feminine nouns have plurals in îm.

5. The *dual*, used chiefly of objects which go in pairs, is indicated by the endings,

a. ַיִם_ (ăyĭm) in the Absolute state.

b. ַי_ (ê) in the Construct state.

107. The Absolute and Construct States

1. אֱלֹהִים (1:1); הַשָּׁמַיִם (1:1); הָאָרֶץ (1:1); הָאוֹר (1:3); רָקִיעַ (1:6).

2. פְּנֵי תְהוֹם (1:2) *faces-of abyss;* רוּחַ אֱלֹהִים (1:2) (the) *spirit-of God;* בְּרְקִיעַ הַשָּׁמַיִם (1:14) *in-*(the)*-expanse-of the heavens.*

Of two nouns closely related, the second, in Latin or Greek, is in the genitive, *e. g.*, *dominus dominorum.* The same relation is indicated in Hebrew by pronouncing the second noun in close connection with the first. The effort thus to unite the two words in pronunciation as one phrase results invariably in a shortening of the *first* word, because the tone hastens on to the second, but involves also a retention of some old endings which hold their place in the phrase.

1. A noun which is not thus dependent upon a following substantive or pronoun is said to be in the *Absolute state.*

2. A noun which *is* thus dependent on a following substantive or pronoun is said to be in the *Construct* state.

Note.—It is the *first* of two nouns, therefore, and not the *second,* which suffers change.

3. רֹעֶה (4:2), *cf.* רֹעֵה; מְקֹוָה (1:10), *cf.* מִקְוֵה; עֹלֶה (3:7), *cf.* עוֹלֵה; חֵי (42:15), *cf.* חַי; גֵּיא,[1] *cf.* גַּיְא.[2]

4. חַיִת (1:25) *instead of* חַיַּה; דְּגַת (1:26) *instead of* דַּגָּה.

5. חַיְתוֹ (1:24); גְּנַבְתִּי (31:39); בְּנוֹ[3]; מַעֲיְנוֹ[4]; בְּנֵי (49:11); שְׁכֵנִי[5]; עֻזִּי.[6]

6. פְּנֵי (1:2), *cf.* פָּנִים; יְמֵי (3:17), *cf.* יָמִים; דְּמֵי (4:11), *cf.* דָּמִים; שְׁנֵי (1:16), *cf.* שְׁנַיִם; עֵינֵי (3:7), *cf.* עֵינַיִם.

Remark.—*Abs.*, פְּרִי (1:11), *Const.*, פְּרִי (1:29); *Abs.*, צָבָא,[7] *Const.*, צְבָא[8]; *Abs.*, יְרֵא (32:12), *Const.*, יְרֵא (22:12); *Abs.*, מֶלֶךְ (11:17), *Const.*, מֶלֶךְ (14:1); *Abs.*, סֵפֶר,[9] *Const.*, סֵפֶר (5:1); *Abs.*, נַעַר (37:2), *Const.*, נַעַר.[10]

So far as concerns *endings* or *affixes*, the Construct state differs from the Absolute in the following particulars:

3. Final ה֫ (*i. e.*, *ê* = ay) gives place to ה֬ (*i. e.*, ê = **ay**).

Note.—Compare with this the fact that in לה verbs, the Imperfect ends in ה֫ (*ê*), but the Imperative in ה֬ (ê).

[1] Josh. 15 : 8. [2] Num. 21 : 20. [3] Num. 23 : 18. [4] Ps. 114 : 8.
[5] Deut. 33 : 16. [6] Zech. 11 : 17. [7] Num. 1 : 3. [8] Deut. 4 : 19.
[9] 2 Kgs. 5 : 5. [10] 1 Sam. 2 : 13.

4. The original form of the feminine affix תְ_, preserved by its close connection with what follows, appears instead of the later הָ_.

5. The endings ô (וֹ) and î (י_) appear occasionally in Construct forms, serving as connecting vowels binding the Construct to its genitive.

6. The affix ַי_ (=ay) appears instead of the ordinary plural and dual endings ִים_ and ַיִם_.

Remark 1.—The feminine plural affix ôθ is the same in Absolute and Construct.

Remark 2.—Final vowels, other than those just mentioned, as well as final â when followed by א, and Seğolates in the singular (strong and laryngeal) do not suffer change in the Construct state.

Remark 3.—The Construct form may best be explained by understanding that it is really a constituent element of a phrase which tends somewhat toward becoming a compound word. The Construct itself, therefore has no primary tone, the tone having passed on to the next word.

108. The Pronominal Suffixes

[See Paradigms **A.** and **C.**]

TABULAR VIEW

	Masc. sg.	Masc. plur.	Fem. sg.	Fem. plur.
Absolute	סוּס	סוּסִים	סוּסָה	סוּסוֹת
Construct	סוּס	סוּסֵי	סוּסַת	סוּסוֹת
Sing. 1 c.	סוּסִי	סוּסַי	סוּסָתִי	סוּסוֹתַי
2 m.	סוּסְךָ	סוּסֶיךָ	סוּסָתְךָ	סוּסוֹתֶיךָ
2 f.	סוּסֵךְ	סוּסַיִךְ	סוּסָתֵךְ	סוּסוֹתַיִךְ
3 m.	סוּסוֹ	סוּסָיו	סוּסָתוֹ	סוּסוֹתָיו
3 f.	סוּסָהּ	סוּסֶיהָ	סוּסָתָהּ	סוּסוֹתֶיהָ
Plur. 1 c.	סוּסֵנוּ	סוּסֵינוּ	סוּסָתֵנוּ	סוּסוֹתֵינוּ
2 m.	סוּסְכֶם	סוּסֵיכֶם	סוּסַתְכֶם	סוּסוֹתֵיכֶם
2 f.	סוּסְכֶן	סוּסֵיכֶן	סוּסַתְכֶן	סוּסוֹתֵיכֶן
3 m.	סוּסָם	סוּסֵיהֶם	סוּסָתָם	סוּסוֹתֵיהֶם
3 f.	סוּסָן	סוּסֵיהֶן	סוּסָתָן	סוּסוֹתֵיהֶן

1. *a.* לְמִינוֹ (1:11) *for* לְמִינֵ־הוּ; יָדוֹ (3:22) *for* יָדֵ־הוּ; צֹאנוֹ (4:4).

וְרָעָהּ: אִישֶׁ֖הָ (3:6) *for* אִישָׁ־הָ; לְמִינָ־הּ (1:24) *for* לְמִינָהּ (3:15).

לְבָ֑ן[6]; קוֹלָ־ם[1]; אַרְצָ־ם[2]; דַּרְכָ־ם[3]; יוֹמָ־ם[4]; קוֹלָ־ן[5]; אֲכָלְכֶם (3:5); זַרְעֲךָ (3:15); גָּהֲנָךְ (3:14); קָלְךָ (3:10).

b. צַלְמֵ־נוּ (1:26); אִישֵׁ־ךָ (3:16); הֵרֹנֵ־ךְ (3:16); שָׁדֵ־הוּ (23:9); אָבִיו (2:24); אָחִיךָ (4:9); אָחִיו (4:8); פִּיהָ (4:11).

2. אִמְרָה *but* אָמַרְתִּי (4:23); חַבֻּרָה *but* חָבַרְתִּי (4:23); תְּשׁוּקָתוֹ (4:7).

The relation existing between a noun and its pronominal suffix is really the Construct relation. The form of the noun, however, is not always identical with that of the Construct, but varies with the position of the tone. In this section only the *endings* of the noun, as affected by the suffix, are treated.

1. Masculine nouns in the singular take,

a. A connecting vowel ă

(1) in the form of å, before הוּ, הָ, ם and ן, the suffixes of the 3d person;

(2) in the form of ־ֶ, before ךְ, כֶם, כֶן.

b. A connecting vowel ĭ

(1) in the form of ē before הוּ (in ל״ה stems and a few poetical forms), ךְ, נוּ.

(2) in the form of î before all suffixes in the words אָב *father*, אָח *brother*, פֶּה *mouth*.

Remark 1.—Certain changes take place, viz., ־ָהוּ to וֹ, ־ָה to ־ֵה, the final vowel of the latter form having been dropped.

Remark 2.—Before ךְ, כֶם, כֶן ă is deflected to ĕ in pause.

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[1] Num 14 : 1. [2] Deut. 4 : 38. [3] 1 Kgs. 2 : 4. [4] Jer. 15 : 9.
[5] Ruth 1 : 9. [6] Ex. 35 : 26

2. Feminine nouns in the singular preserve before suffixes the earlier form of the feminine affix, which is ת_; but the _ when standing in an open syllable is rounded.

Note.—The feminine affix is followed by the same connecting vowels as those which occur with masculine nouns (see above, 1. *a*, *b*).

3. *a.* עַצְמִי (2:23); דַּרְכִּי[1]; דַּרְכֵּךְ[2]; פָּנֶיךָ[3]; כְּנַפֶּיהָ.[4]

b. שְׁנֵיהֶם (2:25); עֵינֵיכֶם (3:5); חֶלְבֵּהֶן[5] (4:4); לְמִינֵהֶם[5] (1:21).

c. חַיֶּיךָ (3:14); אַפֶּיךָ (3:19); פָּנֶיךָ (4:6); פָּנֶיהָ.[6]

d. אַפָּיו (2:7); דַּרְכָּיו[7]; פָּנָיו (4:5); כְּנָפָיו.[8]

4. צַלְעֹתָיו (2:21); דִּרְתָיו (6:9); אֹתַתַי[9]; אֹתֹתֵינוּ[10]; בְּנוֹתַי (31:26); בְּנוֹתֵינוּ (34:9); בְּנֹתַיִךְ[11]; בְּנֹתַיִךְ (19:12).

Remark.—אֲבוֹתָם[12] *and* אֲבוֹתֵיהֶם[13]; *cf.* also שְׁמוֹתָם (25:16); אוֹתָם[14]; דּוֹרוֹתָם (17:7).

3. The masculine plural has before all suffixes the ending ay, which, in the Construct, appears in the form of ê. But certain modifications in the form of this ending take place, due to the character of the following consonants:

a. The form ay (י_) appears unchanged

(1) in the 1 c. sg. י_, the י of the suffix having been absorbed by the final י of the ending.

(2) in the 2 f. sg. יִךְ_, ךְ being joined by the helping-vowel _.

b. The form ay (י_) is contracted to ê (ֵי_) before all plural suffixes.

c. The form ay (י_) is contracted to ֵי_ (*ê*) before ךָ and הָ.

d. The original form ay (י_) loses י and rounds ă to å before (הָו changed according to § 44. 4. *c.* to) ן, the י being generally retained orthographically.

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[1] Isa. 58 : 2. [2] Jer. 2 : 33. [3] 1 Sam. 25 : 35. [4] Jer. 2 : 34.
[5] With ֶ written defectively, instead of ֵי. [6] 1 Sam. 1 : 18.
[7] Deut. 10 : 12. [8] Deut. 32 : 11. [9] Ex. 7 : 3. [10] Ps. 74 : 9.
[11] Ezek. 16 : 20. [12] Ex. 4 : 5. [13] 1 Chron. 4 : 38. [14] Ps. 74 : 4.

4. The feminine plural with suffixes has (1) וֹת, the usual affix of the fem. plur., (2) the masculine plural ending יֵ__, which is modified in the manner just described (see above, 2. *a d*); and then (3) the same suffixes as were used with the masc. plur.

Remark.—Very frequently the suffix is attached directly to וֹת; this is done probably in order to obtain a shorter form.

109. Stem-Changes in the Inflection of Nouns

1. שָׁלֵם[1] *but* שְׁלֵמָה[2]; מָאוֹר[3] *but* מְאוֹרֹת[3]; לֵבָב[4] *but* לְבָבוֹת[5]; גָּדוֹל[6] *but* גְּדוֹלָה[7] *and* גְּדוֹלִים[8]; כָּנָף[9] *but* כְּנָפַיִם.[10]
גָּחוֹן[11] *but* גְּחוֹנְךָ[12]; בָּשָׂר[13] *but* בְּשָׂרִי[14]; שָׂכָר[15] *but* שְׂכָרָהּ.[16]
דָּבָר[17] *but* דִּבְרֵי[18]; זָקֵן[19] *but* זְקֵנָיו[20]; חָצֵר[21] *but* חֲצֵרֶיהָ.[22]
2. דָּבָר[17] *but* דִּבְרֵי[23]; זָקֵן[19] *but* זְקֵנַי[24]; חָצֵר[21] *but* חֲצֵרוֹת.[25]
דָּבָר[17] *but* דִּבְרֵיהֶם[26]; זָקֵן[19] *but* זְקֵנֵיכֶם[27]; לֵבָב[4] *but* לְבָבֵיהֶן.[28]
3. דָּבָר[29] *but* דְּבַר[30]; זָקֵן[31] *but* זְקַן[32]; וָהָב[33] *but* וְהַב.[34]
רָקִיעַ[35] *but* רְקִיעַ[36]; יָד[37] *but* יַד[38]; דָּם[39] *but* דַּם.[40]
לֵבָב[41] *but* לְבַבְכֶם[42]; בָּשָׂר[43] *but* בְּשַׂרְכֶם.[44]

Remark 1.—לְבָבְךָ[45] *and* בְּשָׂרְךָ,[46] *but* לְבַבְכֶם[42] *and* בְּשַׂרְכֶם.[44]

Remark 2.—בְּרָכָה (12:2) *from* בֶּרֶךְ; (1) בְּרָכוֹת[47], (2) בִּרְכוֹת (49:25), (3) בִּרְכַת (28:4).

Remark 3.—כֹּהֵן[48] *but* כֹּהֲנִים[49]; מוֹצָא[50] *but* מֹצָאֵי[51]; שֹׁפֵט[52] *but* שֹׁפְטִים.[53]

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[1] Gen. 15 : 16.
[2] Deut. 25 : 15.
[3] Gen. 1 : 16.
[4] Deut. 28 : 28.
[5] 1 Chron. 28 : 9.
[6] Gen. 1 : 16.
[7] Gen. 15 : 12.
[8] Gen. 1 : 21.
[9] Ex. 25 : 20.
[10] Gen. 1 : 16.
[11] Lev. 11 : 42.
[12] Gen. 3 : 14.
[13] Gen 2 : 21.
[14] Gen. 2 : 23.
[15] Num. 18 : 31.
[16] Jon. 1 : 3.
[17] Gen 18 : 14.
[18] Gen. 24 : 33.
[19] Gen. 19 : 4.
[20] Isa. 24 : 23.
[21] 1 Kgs. 7 : 8.
[22] Josh. 21 : 12.
[23] Gen. 24 : 30.
[24] Gen. 50 : 7.
[25] 2 Kgs. 21 : 5.
[26] Gen. 24 : 52.
[27] Deut. 29 : 9.
[28] Nah. 2 : 8.
[29] Gen. 18 : 4.
[30] Gen. 20 : 18.
[31] Gen. 19 : 4.
[32] Gen. 24 : 2.
[33] Gen. 2 : 11.
[34] Gen. 2 : 12.
[35] Gen. 1 : 6.
[36] Gen. 1 : 20.
[37] Gen. 38 : 28.
[38] Gen. 41 : 35.
[39] Gen. 37 : 22.
[40] Gen. 9 : 6.
[41] Deut. 28 : 28.
[42] Deut. 10 : 16.
[43] Gen. 2 : 21.
[44] Gen. 17 : 13.
[45] Gen. 20 : 6.
[46] Gen. 40 : 19.
[47] Ps. 21 : 7.
[48] Gen. 14 : 18.
[49] Gen. 47 : 22.
[50] Ps. 119 : 162.
[51] Gen. 4 : 14.
[52] Gen. 18 : 25.
[53] Deut. 16 : 18.

The noun-stem, if it contains two changeable vowels (§ 7. 4), is subject to change,

(1) when terminations of gender and number are added;

(2) when the noun stands in the Construct relation with a following word;

(3) when pronominal suffixes are added.

The changes which take place are due to the shifting of the tone:

1. With affixes for gender and number (*Absolute*), viz., ־ָה, ־וֹת, ־ִים, ־ֵים, and with the light (§ 51. 1. *a*) suffixes, *the tone is shifted one place;* in which case,

a. An original ă or ĭ, which had become å or ē[1] before the tone is reduced to Šᵉwâ;

b. An ultimate tone-*long* å or ē is retained, since it stands now directly before the *tone.*

2. With affixes for gender and number in the *Construct,* viz., ־ֵי, ־וֹת (also the sing. fem. ־ַת), and with the grave suffixes when attached to plural nouns, *the tone is shifted two places;* in which case,

a. The penultimate vowel being now in a closed unaccented syllable remains short, but ă is often attenuated to ĭ;

b. The ultimate vowel reduces to Šᵉwâ.

3. In the case of the Construct singular of masculine nouns and with the grave suffixes (־ֶם, ־ֶן) when attached to singular nouns, *the tone is shifted one place;* in which case,

a. The penultimate vowel is reduced to Šᵉwâ.

b. An ultimate tone-long (originally short) å or ē gives way to ă.

Remark 1.—While an original ă is rounded to å before ־ָה, it remains short before ־ֶם.

Remark 2.—The principles here given apply also to the formation and inflection of feminine nouns.

Remark 3.—Ḳăl active participles and nouns of like formation (§ **92.**), in whose inflection the final vowel becomes Šᵉwâ before all affixes (except ־ָה, ־ֶם, ־ֶן), furnish an important exception to the principle stated in 1. *b* above. The difference in treatment is due to the fact that the participial forms have an unchangeable vowel in the penult.

[1] The vowel *o*, except in *u*-class Seĝolates, is generally unchangeable.

4. *a.* מֶלֶךְ (14:17) *abs.*; מֶלֶךְ (14:1) *Const.*; סֵפֶר[1] *abs.*; סֵפֶר (5:1); נַעַר.[2]

b. מַלְכִּי[3]; זַרְעָהּ (3:15); צַלְמוֹ (1:27); צַלְמֵנוּ (1:26); סִפְרִי[4]; אָכְלֶךָּ[5]; יִקָּבֵךְ.[6]

c. מְלָכִים (14:9); מַלְכוֹת[7]; יְלָדִים (33:1); בְּקָרִים.[8]

d. מַלְכֵיהֶם[9]; עַצְמֵי (2:23); יַלְדֵי (30:26); נִדָּרֶיךָ[10]; קָדְשֶׁיךָ.[11]

e. מַלְכֵי (17:16); נִדְרֵיכֶם[12]; קָדְשֵׁיכֶם[13]; קָדְשֵׁיכֶם.[14]

f. קַרְנַיִם[15] *but* קַרְנַיִם[16]; מָתְנַיִם[17]; צָהֳרַיִם (43:16).

5. *a.* תָּוְךָ[18], תּוֹךְ (1:2), תּוֹכָהּ (41:48); מָוֶת[19], מוֹת (25:11), מוֹתִי (27:2), מוֹתָיו[20]; בַּיִת (17:12), בֵּית (12:15), בֵּיתִי (15:2), בֵּיתוֹ (12:17).

b. רַב (24:25), רַבָּה (6:5), רַבִּים (21:34); אֵם (3:20), אִמּוֹ (2:24), אִמָּתָם[21]; חֹק (47:22), חֻקָּם (47:22), חֻקִּים[22], חֻקָּה.[23]

6. שָׂדֶה (2:5) *but* שְׂדֵה (14:7), שְׂדוֹת[24], שָׂדַי[25]; פָּנָה (*not in use*), פָּנִים (32:31), פָּנַי (6:13), *but* פְּנֵי (1:2), פְּנֵיהֶם (9:23).

4. *Seǧolate-stems* (§ 89.) deserve particular attention:

a. The form assumed in the absolute, viz., קָטֶל *from* קָטֶל, קֶטֶל *from* קֶטֶל, קָטֶל *from* קָטֶל, remains unchanged in the Construct singular of words with strong consonants or laryngeals.

b. In the singular before *all* suffixes the noun takes the primary form (§ 89.); ă is sometimes attenuated and ŭ regularly becomes ŏ.

c. Before the plural affixes (absolute) a pretonic å appears, and the primary vowel becomes Šᵉwâ.

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[1] 2 Kgs. 5 : 5.
[2] 1 Sam. 2 : 13.
[3] 2 Sam. 19 : 44.
[4] Ex. 32 : 33.
[5] Lev. 25 : 37.
[6] Deut. 15 : 14.
[7] Cant. 6 : 8.
[8] Ps. 73 : 14.
[9] Isa. 7 : 16.
[10] Deut. 12 : 17.
[11] Deut. 12 : 26.
[12] Deut. 12 : 6.
[13] Lev. 22 : 15.
[14] Ezek. 20 : 40.
[15] Dan. 8 : 6.
[16] Hab. 3 : 4.
[17] Deut. 33 : 11.
[18] Judg. 16 : 29.
[19] Josh. 2 : 13.
[20] Isa. 53 : 9.
[21] Jer. 16 : 3.
[22] Deut. 4 : 5.
[23] Ex. 13 : 10.
[24] Neh. 12 : 29.
[25] Ruth 1 : 2.

d. In the plural before light suffixes the pretonic â is retained.

e. In the plural Const. and before grave suffixes the â disappears, and the primary vowel is retained, though sometimes in attenuated or deflected form.

f. In the dual the form is generally that which is found in the plural (see *c*), sometimes that used in the sing. before suffixes (see *b*).

5. *a.* Nouns from bi-literal roots (§ **100.**) of the Middle-Vowel class have monosyllabic forms with ô, ê and î everywhere except in some absol. sing. forms in which וֹ and יִ appear as middle consonants. *Cf.* a similar development of diphthongs to consonants in English *bower* from older *būr; dowel* from older *dowl; fire,* often pronounced *fiyur,* from older *fyr.*

b. ʿĂyĭn Doubled (ע״ע) Seğolate-stems, before affixes of gender and number, and before suffixes, take Dâğēš-fŏrtē in the second radical, the preceding vowel remaining short.

6. Lâměd Hē (ל״ה) nouns ending in ה֫ lack this before affixes and suffixes beginning with a vowel; the tone-long â of the first radical,

a. Is retained when it would be pretonic, but

b. Yields to Šᵉwâ in the Construct (sing. or plur.), and when it would be ante-pretonic.

110. Classification of Noun-Stems

1. אֶרֶץ, סֵפֶר, בֹּקֶר, נַעַר, אֵם, מָוֶת, פְּרִי, תְּהוֹם.
2. עָרֹם, שְׂדֵה, לֵבָב, כָּבֵד, זָקֵן, בָּשָׂר, אָדָם, דָּבָר.
3. עַקְרָב, מִשְׁפָּט, אֵלֶם, שַׁבָּת, עֹשֶׁה, אוֹיֵב, עוֹלָם.
4. מָקוֹם, מָאוֹר, אָרוֹר, נָבִיא, אָסִיר, גָּדוֹל.
5. כָּתָב, חֲמוֹר, גִּבּוֹר, עָמוּד, סוּס, שׁוֹר, דִּין, רֹם.

For purposes of inflection, nouns may conveniently be divided into five classes:

1. The *first* class includes the so-called Seğolates, nouns which originally had one changeable vowel (§ **89.**);

2. The *second* class includes nouns which have two changeable

vowels; here belong stems which had originally the vowels ă—ă, ă—ĭ, ă—ŭ, ĭ—ă, etc. (§ **90.**).

3. The *third* class includes nouns which have an unchangeable vowel, whether by nature or position, in the penult, and a changeable vowel in the ultima (§ **92.**).

4. The *fourth* class includes nouns which have a changeable vowel in the penult, and an unchangeable vowel in the ultima (§ **91.**).

5. The *fifth* class may, for convenience, include all nouns of whatever origin, the vowel, or vowels, of which are unchangeable.

111. Nouns of the First Class

1. STRONG AND LARYNGEAL STEMS.—TABULAR VIEW

	mălk (*king*)	sĭfr (*book*)	ḳŭdš (*holiness*)
Sg. abs.	מֶלֶךְ	סֵפֶר	קֹדֶשׁ
const.	מֶלֶךְ	סֵפֶר	קֹדֶשׁ
1. suf.	מַלְכִּי	סִפְרִי	קָדְשִׁי
gr. suf.	מַלְכְּכֶם	סִפְרְכֶם	קָדְשְׁכֶם
Pl. abs.	מְלָכִים	סְפָרִים	קָדָשִׁים
const.	מַלְכֵי	סִפְרֵי	קָדְשֵׁי
1. suf.	מְלָכַי	סְפָרַי	קָדָשַׁי
gr. suf.	מַלְכֵיכֶם	סִפְרֵיכֶם	קָדְשֵׁיכֶם
	(*feet*)	(*two-fold*)	(*loins*)
Du. abs.	רַגְלַיִם	כִּפְלַיִם	מָתְנַיִם
const.	רַגְלֵי		מָתְנֵי

	nă'r (*a youth*)	nĭṣḥ (*perpetuity*)	pŭ'l (*work*)
Sg. abs.	נַעַר	נֵצַח	פֹּעַל
const.	נַעַר	נֵצַח	פֹּעַל
1. suf.	נַעֲרִי	נִצְחִי	פָּעֳלִי
gr. suf.	נַעֲרְכֶם	נִצְחֲכֶם	פָּעֳלְכֶם

	nă'r (*a youth*)	nĭṣḥ (*perpetuity*)	pŭ'l (*work*)
Pl. abs.	נְעָרִים	נְצָחִים	פְּעָלִים
const.	נַעֲרֵי	נִצְחֵי	פְּעָלֵי
1. suf.	נְעָרַי	נִצְחַי	פְּעָלַי
gr. suf.	נַעֲרֵיכֶם (*sandals*)	נִצְחֵיכֶם	פְּעָלֵיכֶם (*noon*)
Du. abs.	נַעֲלַיִם		צָהֳרַיִם
const.	נַעֲלֵי		

REMARKS

[For general remarks concerning the inflection of Seĝolates see § 109.]

1. Instead of the original pure vowel ֻ, there appears everywhere in *u*-class stems the deflected vowel ֳ (ŏ), the latter always representing the former in closed, as distinguished from sharpened, syllables.

2. Instead of simple Śᵉwâ as a reduction of the original ŭ in the pl. abs. and the pl. with light suffixes, a compound Śᵉwâ (ֲ) is generally found.

3. In the laryngeal stems, ֲ and ֳ before ְ become ַ and ֳ (ŏ).

NOTES[1]

1. In reference to the *a*-class stems, it may be noted that,

a. In pause the ă generally becomes å (זָרֹעַ),[2] though sometimes ĕ remains (קֶדֶם)[3];

b. In such forms as דַּיְשָׁא (1:11), פְּרָא (16:12), the א is to be treated as a full consonant.

c. In many forms, the original ă, before suffixes and before the dual ending, is attenuated to ĭ (וְבָחִי).[4]

d. In a few *a*-class stems, especially פ laryngeal, before suffixes, ĕ (ֶ) stands under the first radical instead of the primary ă (נֶגְדּוֹ).[5]

[1] Under "Notes" there are given the more important variations from the paradigm-forms.

[2] Gen. 1 : 29. [3] Gen. 2 : 8. [4] Ex. 23 : 18. [5] Gen. 2 : 20.

e. In a few plurals, like שִׁבְעִים, תִּשְׁעִים, pretonic ־ִ does not appear.

f. There are a few forms, especially ל laryngeal, which make a Construct like קֶטַע instead of קֶטַע (*cf.* זֶרַע).[1]

2. In reference to *i*-class stems it may be noted that,

a. In a few cases, ־ִ (ĕ) stands under the first radical instead of the original ־ִ (עֶוְרִי,[2] עֶגְלִי).[3]

3. In reference to *u*-class stems it may be noted that,

a. The ō is sometimes retained before suffixes (תְּאָרוֹ).[4]

b. The writing ־ֻ (ŏ) is sometimes found as a substitute for ־ְ (ᵉ) (קָדֻשִׁים).[5]

4. Seğolates with the vowel under the second radical,

a. In some cases have the usual inflection (שְׁכָבָה *from* שֹׁכֵב),[6]

b. In others treat this vowel as unchangeable (וְאֵבִי).[7]

c. In still others preserve it by an artificial doubling of the final consonant before affixes (מְעַטִּים).[8]

2. ל״ה, ע״י, ע״ו AND ע״ע STEMS.—TABULAR VIEW

Sg. abs.	חֹק	אֵם	יָם	פְּרִי	וֵת	מָוֶת
const.	חָקּ־	אֵם	יַם, יָם	פְּרִי	וֵית	מוֹת
1. suf.	חֻקִּי	אִמִּי	יַמִּי	פְּרִיִי	וֵיתִי	מוֹתִי
gr. suf.	חֻקְּכֶם	אִמְּכֶם	יַמְּכֶם	פְּרִיכֶם	וֵיתְכֶם	מוֹתְכֶם
Pl. abs.	חֻקִּים	אִמּוֹת	יַמִּים	צְבָיִים	וֵיתִים	מוֹתִים
const.	חֻקֵּי	אִמּוֹת	יַמֵּי		וֵיתֵי	מוֹתֵי
1. suf.	חֻקַּי	אִמּוֹתַי	יַמַּי		וֵיתַי	מוֹתַי
gr. suf.	חֻקֵּיכֶם	אִמּוֹתֵיכֶם	יַמֵּיכֶם		וֵיתֵיכֶם	מוֹתֵיכֶם
Du. abs.		שְׁנַיִם	כַּפַּיִם	לְחָיַיִם	עֵינַיִם	
const.		שְׁנֵי	כַּפֵּי	לְחָיֵי	עֵינֵי	

[1] Num. 11 : 7. [2] Ex. 18 : 4. [3] 1 Kgs. 12 : 28. [4] Isa. 52 : 14.
[5] Ex. 30 : 36. [6] Gen. 19 : 33. [7] Zeph. 3 : 3. [8] Ps. 109 : 8.

REMARKS

1. The absolute forms of Middle-Vowel stems are perhaps developments from diphthongal forms which were the basis of both Absolute and Construct forms; *mauθ* or *mawθ*, *e. g.*, becoming môθ and måwĕθ; *bayt* or *baiθ* becoming both *báyiθ* and *bêθ*; *cf.* the analogous case of the Middle-Vowel Pĭ·ēl forms.

2. In פְּרִי, the ־ִ is a reduction of the original ־ֵ, while î = ĭy, the third radical with a helping vowel; the ĭ of פ in פְּרִיִי is an attenuation of the original ־ֵ, while the ־ִ of פְּרִיכֶם is a deflection of ă.

3. In ע״ע stems, the original vowel, ă, ĭ, ŭ, is generally changed in the abs. sg.; but before affixes the second radical is doubled and the original vowel retained, though ŏ is rarely found for ŭ.

NOTES

1. In reference to Middle-Vowel stems, it may be noted that,

a. Full tri-literal forms sometimes occur in the plural (חֵיָלִים),[1] and before suffixes and Hē directive (בֵּיתָה).[2]

b. Stems ע״א, (*e. g.*, רֹאשׁ[3] = רַאְשׁ, צֹאן[4] = צַאְן) are *a*-class Seğolates, the ă, lengthened to â, becoming ô; these also will be included in the fifth class.

2. In reference to ל״ה stems, it may be noted that,

a. Forms like פְּרִי become, in pause, פָּרִי,[5] the ĕ being a deflection of the original ă.

b. Inflected forms like שַׁלְוִי,[6] שַׁלְוֹת,[7] שַׁלְוִים,[8] אֲרָיוֹת,[9] צְבָאִים[10] *for* צְבָיִים, occur; *cf.* also forms like בְּכָה,[11] תָּהוּ[12]; these are some of the irregular forms assumed by ל״ה stems.

3. In reference to ע״ע stems, it may be noted that,

a. While הַר[13] stands even in Abs., יָם[14] stands even in Const.

b. Forms like חַי have Const. like חֵי.[15]

c. ־ַ is often attenuated to ־ָ (פֹּתֵךְ[16] *for* פַּתַּךְ).

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[1] 1 Kgs. 15 : 20. [2] Ex. 28 : 26. [3] Gen. 3 : 15. [4] Gen. 4 : 2.
[5] Eccl. 2 : 5. [6] Ps. 30 : 7. [7] Jer. 22 : 21. [8] Num. 11 : 31.
[9] Judg. 14 : 5. [10] 1 Chron. 12 : 8 [11] Ezra 10 : 1. [12] Gen. 1 : 2.
[13] Jer. 50 : 6. [14] Gen. 14 : 3. [15] Gen. 42 : 15. [16] Ruth 2 : 14.

d. Many fully tri-literal forms are in use.

e. ע״ן forms like אַף (='ănp) are inflected like ע״ע forms (אַפַּיִו).[1]

112. *Nouns of the Second Class*

TABULAR VIEW

	dă-văr (*word*)	ḥă-χăm (*wise*)	ză-ḳin (*old*)	ḥă-ṣir (*court*)	să-ḏăy (*field*)	ʿă-mūḳ (*deep*)
Sg. abs.	דָּבָר	חָכָם	זָקֵן	חָצֵר	שָׂדֶה	עָמֹק
const.	דְּבַר	חֲכַם	זְקַן	חֲצַר	שְׂדֵה	עֲמֹק
1. suf.	דְּבָרִי	חֲכָמִי	זְקֵנִי	חֲצֵרִי	שָׂדִי	
gr. suf.	דְּבַרְכֶם	חֲכַמְכֶם	זְקַנְכֶם	חֲצֵרְכֶם	שָׂדְכֶם	
Pl. abs.	דְּבָרִים	חֲכָמִים	זְקֵנִים	חֲצֵרִים	[שָׂדִים]	עֲמֻקִּים
const.	דִּבְרֵי	חַכְמֵי	זִקְנֵי	חַצְרֵי	שְׂדֵי	עֲמֻקֵּי
1. suf.	דְּבָרַי	חֲכָמַי	זְקֵנַי	חֲצֵרַי	שָׂדַי	
gr. suf.	דִּבְרֵיכֶם	חַכְמֵיכֶם	זִקְנֵיכֶם	חַצְרֵיכֶם		
	(*wings*)	(*loins*)	(*thighs*)			
Du. abs.	כְּנָפַיִם	חֲלָצַיִם	יְרֵכַיִם			
const.	כַּנְפֵי					

REMARKS

1. This class includes all nouns with two, orig. short, vowels.

2. While the original penultimate ă, in Const. pl. and before grave suffixes, is generally attenuated to ĭ, it is retained unchanged under laryngeals.

3. In ḳă-ṭĭl forms, there appears in the Const. sg., ă instead of ĭ, because the latter cannot stand in a closed accented syllable;[2] in the sg. with grave suffixes, this ĭ is deflected to ĕ.

4. The ה֫ and ה֪ in the Abs. and Const. of ל״ה stems is for ăy; this ăy is entirely lacking before affixes of gender and number, and before suffixes.

[1] Gen. 2 : 7.

[2] This principle is known as Philippi's law, after the scholar who first formulated it.

5. Many words artificially double the last consonant before all affixes; the preceding vowel is then necessarily sharpened. Here may be included,

a. Adjectives in ō, עָגֹל, נָקֹד, אָדֹם, etc.

b. Nouns in å, גָּמָל, the adjective form קָטָן, etc.

NOTES

1. The א_ of ל"א stems stands unchanged even in the Construct.

2. Some words of this class assume in the Construct state a Seğolate form, *e. g.*, כֶּתֶף[1] from כָּתֵף, יֶרֶךְ[2] from יָרֵךְ; some of these words have also the regular form in the Const., *e. g.*, כָּבֵד, both כִּבַד[3] and כֶּבֶד.[4]

3. In some verbal adjectives the ē, lowered from ĭ, is retained even in the Construct state, *e. g.*, חֲפֵץ,[5] שָׂמֵחַ,[6] יָשֵׁן.[7]

113. *Nouns of the Third Class*

TABULAR VIEW

	ʿô-lăm (*eternity*)	mĭš-pāṭ (*judgment*)	ʾô-yĭv (*enemy*)	ʾĭl-lĭm (*blind*)	ḥô-zăy (*prophet*)	ʾô-făn (*wheel*)
Sg. abs.	עוֹלָם	מִשְׁפָּט	אוֹיֵב	אִלֵּם	חוֹזֶה	אוֹפָן
const.	עוֹלַם	מִשְׁפַּט	אוֹיֵב		חוֹזֵה	אוֹפַן
1. suf.	עוֹלָמִי	מִשְׁפָּטִי	אוֹיְבִי		חוֹזִי	אוֹפַנַּי
gr. suf.	עוֹלַמְכֶם	מִשְׁפַּטְכֶם	אֹיִבְכֶם		חוֹזְכֶם	
Pl. abs.	עוֹלָמִים	מִשְׁפָּטִים	אוֹיְבִים	אִלְּמִים	חוֹזִים	אוֹפַנִּים
const.	עוֹלְמֵי	מִשְׁפְּטֵי	אֹיְבֵי		חוֹזֵי	
1. suf.	עוֹלָמַי	מִשְׁפָּטַי	אֹיְבַי		חוֹזַי	
gr. suf.	עוֹלְמֵיכֶם	מִשְׁפְּטֵיכֶם	אֹיְבֵיכֶם		חוֹזֵיכֶם	
		(*tongs*)	(*balances*)			
Du. abs.		מֶלְקָחַיִם	מֹאזְנַיִם			
const.			מֹאזְנֵי			

[1] Num. 34 : 11. [2] Gen. 24 : 9. [3] Ex. 4 : 10. [4] Isa. 1 : 4.
[5] Ps. 35 : 27. [6] Ps. 35 : 26. [7] Dan. 12 : 2.

REMARKS

1. This class includes nouns with an unchangeable vowel in the penult; this may be a naturally long vowel, or a short vowel in a closed syllable.

2. The following formations are included: קוֹטָל, קוֹטֵל, קוּטָל, קַטָּל, קַטָּל, קַטֶּל, קִטֶּל; many nouns with the third, or the second and third radicals reduplicated; some nouns with א, ה and י prefixed; מַקְטָל, מִקְטָל, מַקְטֵל, מִקְטֵל, מַקְטֶל, תַּקְטָל, תִּקְטָל, תַּקְטֵל; many nouns formed by affixes; some nouns with four radicals.

The existence of the form *ḳôṭăl* from *ḳâṭăl* is questioned by many scholars, who trace such words to a *ḳăuṭăl* form. But many proper names and the *ḳăl* active participle seem to make this form secure.

3. Original ă in the sg. Const., and in the sg. with grave suffixes remains unchanged; it is reduced in the pl. Const., and in the pl. with grave suffixes.

4. An original ĭ in the sg. before הָ, כֶם, כֶן is usually unchanged, but sometimes is deflected to ĕ; *before all other suffixes and before affixes it is reduced.*

5. The Ḳăl act. participle of verbs ל״ה has the same ending (ה֫), as was seen in certain nouns of the second class, like שָׂדֶה; but its first vowel is unchangeable.

6. Many nouns of this class treat the ultimate changeable vowel in the manner described in § 112. R. 5, *i. e.*, artificially double the following consonant, and sharpen the vowel:

a. אוֹפֶן (§ 92.); שׁוֹשָׁן (§ 99.); מִשְׁגָּב (§ 96.); and others.

b. רַעֲנָן, שַׁאֲנָן (§ 94.); אֲדַמְדָּם (§ 94. 2); and others.

c. כַּרְמֶל, בַּרְזֶל (§ 99. 1. *a*); גַּלְגַּל (§ 100. 1); and others.

d. עַקְרָב, חַרְטֹם, קַרְדֹּם (§ 101. 1); and others.

114. Nouns of the Fourth and Fifth Classes

TABULAR VIEW

Sg.	gă-dôl (*great*)	pă-ḳîḏ (*overseer*)	ʿă-nîy (*poor*)	sûs (*horse*)	tăl-mîḏ (*disciple*)	kĭ-θâv (*writing*)
abs.	גָּדוֹל	פָּקִיד	עָנִי	סוּס	תַּלְמִיד	כְּתָב
const.	גְּדוֹל	פְּקִיד	עֲנִי	סוּס	תַּלְמִיד	כְּתָב
1. suf.		פְּקִידִי		סוּסִי	תַּלְמִידִי	כְּתָבִי
gr. suf.		פְּקִידְכֶם		סוּסְכֶם	תַּלְמִידְכֶם	כְּתָבְכֶם
Pl.						
abs.	גְּדוֹלִים	פְּקִידִים	עֲנִיִּים	סוּסִים	תַּלְמִידִים	כְּתָבִים
const.	גְּדוֹלֵי	פְּקִידֵי	עֲנִיֵּי	סוּסֵי	תַּלְמִידֵי	כְּתָבֵי
1. suf.		פְּקִידַי		סוּסַי	תַּלְמִידַי	כְּתָבַי
gr. suf.		עֲנִיֵּיכֶם פְּקִידֵיכֶם		סוּסֵיכֶם	תַּלְמִידֵיכֶם	כְּתָבֵיכֶם

REMARKS ON NOUNS OF THE FOURTH CLASS

1. The fourth class includes nouns which have a changeable vowel in the penult and an unchangeable vowel in the ultima. Here belong many adjectives like קָטוֹל and קָטִיל (§ **91.** 1. *a, b*); passive participles like קָטוּל (§ **91.** 1. *c*); formations in which a ־ָ, originally in a closed syllable, has become ־ֹ in an open syllable; and a few nouns ending in ôn with a pretonic ־ֹ (**99.** 2. *c*).

2. In a few ל״ה stems with the form קָטִיל (§ **91.** 1. *b*) the radical י, when final, in the absence of an affix, is absorbed in the formative vowel î; but when affixes of any kind are attached, it appears in the form of Dåğĕš-fŏrtē; עֲנִיִּים.

REMARKS ON NOUNS OF THE FIFTH CLASS

1. This class includes those nouns which do not suffer change of any kind in inflection.

2. Here belong monosyllabic nouns like סוּס, דִּין, שׁוֹר, with an unchangeable vowel; participles like קָם and מֵת; formations like

קְטָל, קְטוֹל, קִטְיל, קֻטוּל (§ 91. *d-f*) which have an unchangeable vowel, with a Šᵉwâ reduced from an original ĭ or ŭ; formations like מִקְטוֹל, מַקְטִיל, מַקְטוּל (§ 96. 6–8); formations like תַּקְטִיל, תַּקְטוּל (§ 98. 4, 5); some formations with the affix ôn (§ 99. 2); and a few denominatives (§ 103.).

115. Feminine Nouns

I. FEMININES OF THE FIRST CLASS

TABULAR VIEW

	măl-kăθ (*queen*)	*ḥĭr-păθ* (*reproach*)	*ḥŭr-băθ* (*ruin*)	*ḥŭḳ-ḳăθ* (*statute*)	*gᵉvărt* (*mistress*)
Sg. abs.	מַלְכָּה	חֶרְפָּה	חָרְבָּה	חֻקָּה	גְּבֶרֶת
const.	מַלְכַּת	חֶרְפַּת	חָרְבַּת	חֻקַּת	גְּבֶרֶת
1. suf.	מַלְכָּתִי	חֶרְפָּתִי	חָרְבָּתִי	חֻקָּתִי	גְּבִרְתִּי
gr. suf.	מַלְכַּתְכֶם	חֶרְפַּתְכֶם	חָרְבַּתְכֶם	חֻקַּתְכֶם	גְּבִרְתְּכֶם
Pl. abs.	מְלָכוֹת	חֲרָפוֹת	חֳרָבוֹת	חֻקּוֹת	[גְּבָרוֹת]
const.	מַלְכוֹת	חֶרְפוֹת	חָרְבוֹת	חֻקּוֹת	
		(*embroidery*)			(*cymbals*)
Du. abs.		רִקְמָתַיִם			מְצִלְתַּיִם

REMARKS

1. The feminine ending is added to the ground form, ĕ and ŏ appearing in *i*-class and *u*-class stems in closed syllables; the older form ת_ appears in the Const. and before suffixes.

2. The pretonic å is found in the feminine declension as well as in the masculine.

3. Examples of weak feminine Seğolates and monosyllabic nouns with feminine ending are (1) נַעֲרָה, (2) טָהֳרָה, (3) עוֹלָה, (4) צִיָּדָה, (5) בִּינָה, (6) סוּפָה, (7) אַלְיָה, (8) חַוָּה, (9) מִדָּה,

(10) זִמָּה, (11) חֻקָּה, of which those numbered 3–6, 8–11 suffer no change of stem, following the inflection of חֻקָּה given above.

4. Just as מַלְכָּה is derived from מֶלֶךְ, so גְּבֶרֶת is derived from גֶּבֶר by the addition of ת_, and the deflection of ă to ĕ. Before suffixes the original — is attenuated to ĭ.

2. FEMININES OF THE SECOND CLASS

TABULAR VIEW

	ṣă-đă-ḳăθ (*righteousness*)	zăʿă-ḳăθ (*cry*)	šă-năθ (*year*)	ʿă-ṭă-răθ (*crown*)	gᵉzī-lăθ (*violence*)
Sg. abs.	צְדָקָה	זְעָקָה	שָׁנָה	עֲטָרָה	גְּזֵלָה
const.	צִדְקַת	זַעֲקַת	שְׁנַת	עֲטֶרֶת	גְּזֵלַת
1. suf.	צִדְקָתִי	זַעֲקָתִי	שְׁנָתִי	יִבְמָה (*sister-in-law*)	
gr. suf.	צִדְקָתְכֶם	זַעֲקָתְכֶם	שְׁנָתְכֶם		
Pl. abs.	צְדָקוֹת		שָׁנוֹת	עֲטָרוֹת	
const.	צִדְקוֹת		שְׁנוֹת	עַטְרוֹת	
			(*lips*)		
Du. abs.			שְׂפָתַיִם		
const.			שִׂפְתֵי		

REMARKS

1. The same stem-changes take place before the ending ה_ as before the plural endings (§ **109.**).

2. In the Const. sg. and pl., as well as before suffixes, the original ă of the first syl., while retained with laryngeals, is generally attenuated to ĭ.

3. The Šᵉwâ before the endings ת_ (Const. sg.) and וֹת (Const. pl.) is silent, except in laryngeal nouns where it serves as a helping-vowel.

4. Before the fem. ending the final י— of ל״ה forms is lacking; in this case the ă of the first syl. is rounded or reduced according to the position of the accent.

5. Several nouns with the form קִטְלָה in the Abs. have קִטֶלֶת in the Const.; these in the singular as well as those which have the form קִטָלֶת in the Abs., attenuate the original ă to ĭ before suffixes.

6. Nouns of the form קִטֹּלָה frequently retain the ־ in the Construct.

NOTES

1. Forms like ḳă-ṭĭl become ḳă-ṭăl when the fem. ending is added.

2. Forms like גָּרָה, זָבָה, מָתָה, from bi-literal roots in which the stem-vowel is naturally long, retain it in the Const.

3. FEMININES OF THE THIRD AND FOURTH CLASSES

TABULAR VIEW

	yô-năḳt (*sprout*)	gŭl-gŭlt (*skull*)	ḳô-ṭĕl-lăθ (*killing* f.)	gᵉdô-lăθ (*great* f.)	tᵉhĭl-lăθ (*praise*)	mᵉnû-ḥăθ (*rest*)
Sg. abs.	יוֹנֶקֶת	גֻּלְגֶּלֶת	קוֹטְלָה	גְּדֹלָה	תְּהִלָּה	מְנוּחָה
const.	יוֹנֶקֶת	גֻּלְגֶּלֶת	קוֹטְלַת	גְּדֹלַת	תְּהִלַּת	מְנוּחַת
1. suf.	יוֹנַקְתִּי	גֻּלְגַּלְתִּי	קוֹטַלְתִּי		תְּהִלָּתִי	מְנוּחָתִי
gr. suf.	יוֹנַקְתְּכֶם	גֻּלְגַּלְתְּכֶם			תְּהִלַּתְכֶם	
Pl. abs.	[יוֹנְקוֹת]	גֻּלְגְּלוֹת	קוֹטְלוֹת	גְּדֹלוֹת	תְּהִלּוֹת	מְנוּחוֹת
const.	יוֹנְקוֹת	גֻּלְגְּלוֹת		גְּדֹלוֹת	תְּהִלּוֹת	

REMARKS

1. Feminines in ת_ of the third class arise in the same manner as those described in § 115. 1. R. 4, the ground-form generally having ă in the ultima, though sometimes ŭ.

2. As before, the original ă (or ŏ deflected from ŭ) appears before suffixes.

3. The feminine participle most frequently assumes the form קִטָלֶת, though קִטְלָה is common; the form יֹלַדְתָּ (Gen. 16:11) is of interest.

4. Feminines of the fourth class present no points of difficulty.

116. Irregular Nouns

1. אָב *Father;* Const. אֲבִי; with suf., אָבִי (*my father*), אָבִיךָ, אָבִיהוּ or אָבִיו, אָבִיהָ, אֲבִיכֶם plur., אָבוֹת; Const., אֲבוֹת.
2. אָח *Brother;* Const., אֲחִי; with suf., אָחִי (*my brother*), אָחִיךָ, אֲחִיכֶם; plur., אַחִים; Const., אַחֵי; with suf., אַחַי, אַחֶיךָ, אַחֵיכֶם, etc.
3. אֶחָד (for אַחַד, with D. f. implied) *One;* Const., אַחַד (used also before מִן); fem., אַחַת (= אַחֲדַת), in pause, אָחַת; plur., אֲחָדִים *Some, the same.*
4. אָחוֹת *Sister;* Const., אֲחוֹת; with suf., אֲחוֹתִי; plur. with suf., אַחְיוֹתָיו; also אֲחוֹתִיכֶם, אַחוֹתִי from אָחָה.
5. אִישׁ *Man;* plur., אֲנָשִׁים (three times אִישִׁים); Const., אַנְשֵׁי.
6. אָמָה *Maid-servant;* with suf., אֲמָתְךָ; plur., אֲמָהוֹת; Const., אַמְהוֹת.
7. אִשָּׁה *Woman;* Const., אֵשֶׁת = ʾĕšt; with suf., אִשְׁתִּי, אִשְׁתְּךָ; plur., נָשִׁים; Const., נְשֵׁי; with suf., נָשָׁיו, נְשֵׁיהֶם.
8. בַּיִת *House;* Const., בֵּית; plur., בָּתִּים; Const., בָּתֵּי; with suf., בָּתֵּיהֶם.
9. בֵּן *Son;* Const., בִּן־, בְּנֵי, בְּנוֹ (Gen. 49:11), בְּנוֹ (Num. 23:18); with suf., בְּנִי, בִּנְךָ; plur., בָּנִים; Const., בְּנֵי; with suf., בָּנַי, בְּנֶיךָ, בְּנֵיהֶם.
10. בַּת (for בַּנְתּ, fem. of בֵּן) *Daughter;* with suf., בִּתִּי (= בִּנְתִּי = בַּנְתִּי); plur., בָּנוֹת (*cf.* בָּנִים *sons*); Const., בְּנוֹת.
11. חָם *Father-in-law;* with suf., חָמִיךָ; חָמוֹת *Mother-in-law; cf.* אָח, אָחִיךָ, אָחוֹת.
12. יוֹם *Day;* plur., יָמִים; Const., יְמֵי and יְמוֹת; dual, יוֹמַיִם.
13. כְּלִי *Vessel;* plur., כֵּלִים; Const., כְּלֵי; with suf., כְּלֵיהֶם, כֵּלַי.

14. מַיִם (plur.) *Water;* Const., מֵי, מֵימֵי; with suf., מֵימָיו, מֵימֵיהֶם.

15. עִיר *City;* plur., עָרִים; Const., עָרֵי.

16. פֶּה *Mouth;* Const., פִּי (*cf.* אֲחִי, אֲבִי); with suf., פִּי, פִּיךָ, פִּיהוּ or פִּיו, פִּיהָ, פִּיכֶם; plur., פִּיוֹת.

17. רֹאשׁ (*for* רַאשׁ = רָאשׁ) *Head;* plur., רָאשִׁים (*for* רְאָשִׁים); Const., רָאשֵׁי; with suf., רָאשֵׁנוּ.

18. שָׁמַיִם (plur.) *Heavens;* Const., שְׁמֵי.

117. *Numerals*

GENERAL VIEW

	With the Masculine.		With the Feminine.	
	Absolute.	*Construct.*	*Absolute.*	*Construct.*
1	אֶחָד	אַחַד	אַחַת	אַחַת
2	שְׁנַיִם	שְׁנֵי	שְׁתַּיִם	שְׁתֵּי
3	שְׁלֹשָׁה	שְׁלֹשֶׁת	שָׁלֹשׁ	שְׁלֹשׁ
4	אַרְבָּעָה	אַרְבַּעַת	אַרְבַּע	אַרְבַּע
5	חֲמִשָּׁה	חֲמֵשֶׁת	חָמֵשׁ	חֲמֵשׁ
6	שִׁשָּׁה	שֵׁשֶׁת	שֵׁשׁ	שֵׁשׁ
7	שִׁבְעָה	שִׁבְעַת	שֶׁבַע	שְׁבַע
8	שְׁמֹנָה	שְׁמֹנַת	שְׁמֹנֶה	
9	תִּשְׁעָה	תִּשְׁעַת	תֵּשַׁע	תְּשַׁע
10	עֲשָׂרָה	עֲשֶׂרֶת	עֶשֶׂר	עֲשַׂר

	With the Masc.	With the Fem.
11	אַחַד עָשָׂר	אַחַת עֶשְׂרֵה
	עַשְׁתֵּי עָשָׂר	עַשְׁתֵּי עֶשְׂרֵה

12	שְׁתֵּים עֶשְׂרֵה	שְׁנֵים עָשָׂר
	שְׁתֵּי עֶשְׂרֵה	שְׁנֵי עָשָׂר
13	שְׁלֹשׁ עֶשְׂרֵה	שְׁלֹשָׁה עָשָׂר

100	מֵאָה *fem.; Const.,* מְאַת; *pl.,* מֵאוֹת	4,000	אַרְבַּעַת אֲלָפִים
200	מָאתַיִם *dual (for* מְאָתַיִם)	10,000	רְבָבָה, but in later books, רִבּוֹ, רִבּוֹא; *plural,* רִבֹּאוֹת (contracted רִבּוֹת)
300	שְׁלֹשׁ מֵאוֹת	20,000	רִבְתַּיִם *(dual)* also שְׁתֵּי רִבּוֹת
400	אַרְבַּע מֵאוֹת	30,000	שְׁלֹשׁ רִבֹּאוֹת
1,000	אֶלֶף; *plural,* אֲלָפִים	40,000	אַרְבַּע רִבֹּאוֹת
2,000	אַלְפַּיִם *(dual)*	60,000	שֵׁשׁ־רִבֹּאוֹת
3,000	שְׁלֹשֶׁת אֲלָפִים		

REMARKS

1. The numeral אֶחָד *one* is an *adjective,* standing after and agreeing with its noun.

2. The numeral שְׁנַיִם (fem. שְׁתַּיִם, pronounced štă-yĭm) is a *noun,* used either in the appositional or Construct relation with the word which it enumerates, and agreeing with it.

3. The numerals from *three* to *ten* are abstract feminine substantives, used in appositional construction with the noun which they enumerate. The *feminine* form is used with masculine nouns; the masculine is a shorter form used with feminines.

4. The numerals from *eleven* to *nineteen* are formed by uniting עֶשֶׂר *ten* (or the feminine form עֶשְׂרֵה) with the units; here it may be noted:

a. In *eleven,* אַחַד and אַחַת have a form like that of the Construct.

b. עַשְׁתֵּי, in the second form of *eleven,* is to be connected with an Assyrian word *ištēn* (=one).

c. In *twelve,* שְׁנֵים is a contraction of שְׁנַיִם, and שְׁנֵי a shortened form of שְׁנַיִם, the contraction and shortening being due to the close connection of the words; these forms cannot be called Constructs.

d. The feminines from *thirteen* upward have a shortened, but not a real Construct, form.

5. The numerals *thirty* to *ninety* are formed by adding the masc. plur. ending ־ִים to the units, but *twenty* (עֶשְׂרִים) is the plural of *ten* (עֶשֶׂר).

6. The units are added to the tens by means of וְ; in the earlier books preceding the tens, in later books following them.

7. The units take the noun in the plural; the tens, when before it, take the noun in the singular, when after it, in the plural.

8. The numerals *eleven* to *nineteen* take the noun in the plural, except in the case of a few very common nouns like *day, man,* etc.

9. The ordinal *first* is רִאשׁוֹן (*cf.* רֹאשׁ, *head*).

10. The ordinals from *two* to *ten* are formed from the corresponding cardinals by means of the termination ־ִי, another ־ִי being inserted between the second and third consonants. Note that רְבִיעִי lacks the initial א.

11. Above *ten,* cardinals are used for ordinals.

12. The feminines of the ordinals are used to express fractional parts.

XIV. Separate Particles

118. Adverbs

1. *a.* אֵי *Where?*; אָן *There*; לֹא *Not*; שָׁם *There*; אַל *Not.*

b. זֶה *Here*; הֵנָּה *Hither*; שָׁלֹשׁ *Thrice*; שֶׁבַע *Seven times.*

c. מְאֹד *Very*; חוּץ *Abroad*; לְבַד *Alone*; מִבַּיִת *Within.*

d. הַרְבֵּה *Much*; הֵיטֵב *Well*; הַשְׁכֵּם *Early*; מַהֵר *Speedily.*

e. אָמֵן *Firmly*; טוֹב *Well*; רִאשׁוֹנָה *Formerly*; נִפְלָאוֹת *Wonderfully.*

f. מַדּוּעַ (=מַה־יָּדוּעַ) *Why?*; מִלְמַעְלָה (=מַעְלָה with מִן and לְ) *Upward*; לָמָּה *Wherefore?*

2. *a.* הֵן *Here is*; הִנֵּנִי, הִנְּךָ, הִנֶּנּוּ, הִנְּכֶם, הִנָּם, etc.

b. יֵשׁ *There is*; יֶשְׁךָ, יֶשְׁנוֹ, יֶשְׁכֶם.

c. אַיִן *There is not*; אֵינֶנִּי, אֵינְךָ, אֵינֶנּוּ, אֵינְכֶם, etc.

d. אַיֵּה *Where is?*; אַיּוֹ, אַיָּכָה, אַיִם.

e. עוֹד *Still is*; עוֹדֶנִּי, עוֹדְךָ, עוֹדֶנּוּ, עוֹדָהּ, עוֹדֶנּוּ, עוֹדָם.

1. Adverbs, and words used adverbially, may be briefly classified as follows:

a. Those which may be called primitive.

b. Pronouns and numerals used in an adverbial sense.

c. Nouns, either alone or with a preposition.

d. Infinitives absolute, especially of Hĭf'īl and Pĭ'ēl stems.

e. Adjectives of all formations, especially in the feminine.

f. Words formed by the composition of two or more distinct words.

2. Certain adverbial particles, involving a verbal idea and thus

often dispensing with the copula, take suffixes. The suffixes attached are, in most cases, the verbal suffixes. The so-called Nûn Demonstrative (§ 71. 2. *c.* (3) and N. 1) is of frequent occurrence.

119. Prepositions

1. אַחַר *After;* בֵּין *Between;* בְּעַד *About;* זוּלָתִי *Besides;* יַעַן *On account of;* מוּל *Over against;* נֶגֶד *Before;* עַד *During, until;* עַל *Upon;* עִם *With;* תַּחַת *Under, in place of.*

2 מִתַּחַת *From under;* לְמִן *Since;* אֶל־בֵּין *Till between;* לִפְנֵי *Before;* לְפִי *According to;* לְמַעַן *For the sake of;* בִּלְבַד *Without;* מִבְּלִי *For lack of, without;* בְּעוֹד *During;* כְּדֵי *According to measure of.*

3. *a.* אַחַר *After,* more often אַחֲרֵי; with suf., אַחֲרַי, אַחֲרָיו, etc.

b. אֶל- *Unto,* poet., אֵלַי; with suf., אֵלַי, אֵלֶיךָ, אֲלֵיכֶם, אֲלֵיכֶן, etc.

c. בֵּין *Between;* with sg. suf., בֵּינִי, בֵּינְךָ, בֵּינוֹ, (Kĕrî בֵּינָיו); with plur. suf., בֵּינֵינוּ, בֵּינֵיכֶם, also בֵּינוֹתֵינוּ, בֵּינוֹתָם.

d. סָבִיב *Around;* with suf., סְבִיבַי, סְבִיבֶיךָ, סְבִיבָיו, also with fem. סְבִיבֹתַי, סְבִיבֹתֵיהֶם, etc.

e. עַד *Unto,* poet., עֲדֵי; with suf., עָדַי, עָדֶיךָ, עָדָיו.

f. עַל *Upon,* poet., עֲלֵי; with suf., עָלַי, עָלֶיךָ, עָלָיו, עָלֶיהָ, עֲלֵיכֶם, עֲלֵיהֶם.

g. תַּחַת *Under;* with suf., תַּחְתַּי, תַּחְתָּיו, תַּחְתֵּיהֶם, תַּחְתָּם; *cf.* also the form with Nûn Demonstrative תַּחְתֶּנָּה.

1. Prepositions were originally, in most cases, nouns; they were generally Constructs, governing the following noun as if it were a genitive.

Note.—Many words in common use as prepositions still retain their original force as substantives.

2. Prepositional phrases, composed of two prepositions or of a preposition and a noun, or of a preposition and an adverb, occur frequently.

3. Many prepositions, especially those denoting space and time, are in reality plural nouns; some of them, when standing alone, have the form of the plural Construct, ending in יֵ֫; before pronominal suffixes, most of them assume this form.

Note.—For the inseparable prepositions, see §§ **47.** 1–5; **51.** 3–5.

120. Conjunctions

1. וְ *And;* אוֹ *Or;* אַף *Also;* אִם *When, if, or.*

2. כִּי *That, because, for, when.*

3. אַל *That not;* פֶּן *That not, lest;* בְּטֶרֶם *Before that;* אֲשֶׁר.

4. עֵקֶב אֲשֶׁר, תַּחַת כִּי, תַּחַת אֲשֶׁר, עַל־כִּי, עַל־אֲשֶׁר, עֵקֶב כִּי *Because, since;* לְמַעַן אֲשֶׁר *In order that;* כַּאֲשֶׁר *According as.*

Conjunctions may be classified as to their origin as follows:

1. Certain words used *only* as conjunctions, the origin of which is, in most cases, doubtful.

2. Certain words which were originally pronouns.

3. Certain words which were originally substantives, or composed of a substantive and a preposition.

4. Prepositions which, by the addition of אֲשֶׁר or כִּי, become themselves a part of a compound conjunction.

Note 1.—In general it may be said that any preposition may be followed by אֲשֶׁר or כִּי, and be used as a conjunction.

Note 2.—In many cases the אֲשֶׁר or כִּי is omitted, and the preposition standing alone used as a conjunction.

121. Interjections

1. אָח, אֲהָהּ *Ah!* הֶאָח *Ho! aha!* הַס *Hush!* אִי *Alas!*

2. אוֹי, הוֹי *Woe!* הִנֵּה, הֵן *Behold!* רְאֵה *Lo!* הָבָה *Come on!* לְכָה *Come on!* חָלִילָה *Far be it!* בִּי *I beseech!* נָא *Pray!*

Interjections may be divided into two classes:

1. Those which were originally interjections, "natural sounds called forth by some impression or sensation."

2. Those which were originally substantives or verbal forms, which have become interjections by usage.

PARADIGMS

Paradigm A. The Personal

Nominative of the Pronoun or Separate Pronoun.	Genitive of the Pronoun, or *Suffix of the Noun* (*possessive Pron.*).	
	With Nouns Singular.	With Nouns Plur. and Dual.
Sing.		
1. *com.* אָנֹכִי, in pause אָנֹכִי; אֲנִי, in pause אָנִי *I.*	־ִי *my* (prop. Gen. *mei*).	־ַי *my.*
2. *m.* אַתָּה (אַתְּ) in pause אָתָּה; *f.* אַתְּ (אַתִּי). *thou.*	־ְךָ, in pause ־ָךְ; ־ֶךָ, ־ֵךְ, (־ֵךְ) *thy* (*tui*).	־ֶיךָ; ־ַיִךְ *thy.*
3. *m.* הוּא *he.*	־ֹו, ־ֻו, הוּ; ־ָיו, ־ָו, ־ֵיהוּ (ה) *his* (*ejus* and *suus*).	־ָיו, ־ָו, ־ֵיהוּ *his.*
f. הִיא *she.*	־ָהּ; ־ֶהָ; ־ֶיהָ *her.*	־ֶיהָ *her.*
Plur.		
1. *com.* אֲנַחְנוּ (נַחְנוּ), (אָנוּ) *we.*	־נוּ; ־ֵנוּ; (־ֵנוּ) *our.*	־ֵינוּ *our.*
2. *m.* אַתֶּם; *f.* אַתֶּנָה, אַתֵּן *ye.*	־כֶם; ־ְכֶם; ־כֶן; ־ְכֶן *your.*	־יכֶם; ־יכֶן *your.*
3. *m.* הֵמָּה, הֵם; *f.* הֵנָּה, הֵן *they.*	־ָם, ־ֵמוֹ; ־ָן, ־ֵהֶן, ־ָהֶן *their.*	־ֵיהֶם, ־ֵימוֹ; ־ֵיהֶן *their.*

Pronoun and Pronominal Suffixes

Accusative of the Pronoun, or *Suffix of the Verb.*

By itself.	With Nûn demonstrative.
נִי; ־ֽנִי; ־ֻנִי *me.*	־ֻנִּי, ־ֽנִּי
ךָ; ־ְךָ, in p. ־ֶךָ, ־ֶךָ	־ְךָ, (־ֶנְּךָ)
ךָ; ־ְךָ; ־ֶךָ, ־ֶךָ *thee.*	not found.
הוּ, וּ; ־ֹהוּ (ה), וֹ; ־ֻהוּ *him.*	־ֻנּוּ, ־ֶנְּהוּ, (נּוֹ)
הָ; ־ָהּ; ־ָהּ *her.*	־ֶנָּהּ
נוּ; ־ֵנוּ; ־ֻנוּ *us.*	־ֻנּוּ(?)
כֶם; ־ְכֶם כֶן; ־ְכֶן *you.*	These forms do not occur.
(הֶם), ם; ־ָם, ־ֵם; ־ֶם, ־ֵם; ־ֹמוֹ, ־ֻמוֹ *them.*	
(הֶן), ן; ־ָן, ־ֵן; ־ֶן *them.*	

Kăl.		Hĭθpă'ēl.	Hŏf'ăl.	Hif'il.
Middle O.	Middle E.			
קָטֹל	קָטֵל	הִתְקַטֵּל	הָקְטַל	הִקְטִיל
קָטְלָה	קָטְלָה	הִתְקַטְּלָה	הָקְטְלָה	הִקְטִילָה
קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ	הִתְקַטַּלְתָּ	הָקְטַלְתָּ	הִקְטַלְתָּ
קָטַלְתְּ	etc.	הִתְקַטַּלְתְּ	הָקְטַלְתְּ	הִקְטַלְתְּ
קָטַלְתִּי		הִתְקַטַּלְתִּי	הָקְטַלְתִּי	הִקְטַלְתִּי
קָטְלוּ		הִתְקַטְּלוּ	הָקְטְלוּ	הִקְטִילוּ
קְטַלְתֶּם		הִתְקַטַּלְתֶּם	הָקְטַלְתֶּם	הִקְטַלְתֶּם
קְטַלְתֶּן		הִתְקַטַּלְתֶּן	הָקְטַלְתֶּן	הִקְטַלְתֶּן
קָטַלְנוּ		הִתְקַטַּלְנוּ	הָקְטַלְנוּ	הִקְטַלְנוּ
יִקְטֹל	יִקְטַל	יִתְקַטֵּל	יָקְטַל	יַקְטִיל
etc.	תִּקְטַל	תִּתְקַטֵּל	תָּקְטַל	תַּקְטִיל
	תִּקְטַל	תִּתְקַטֵּל	תָּקְטַל	תַּקְטִיל
	תִּקְטְלִי	תִּתְקַטְּלִי	תָּקְטְלִי	תַּקְטִילִי
	אֶקְטַל	אֶתְקַטֵּל	אָקְטַל	אַקְטִיל
	יִקְטְלוּ	יִתְקַטְּלוּ	יָקְטְלוּ	יַקְטִילוּ
	תִּקְטַלְנָה	תִּתְקַטַּלְנָה	תָּקְטַלְנָה	תַּקְטֵלְנָה
	תִּקְטְלוּ	תִּתְקַטְּלוּ	תָּקְטְלוּ	תַּקְטִילוּ
	תִּקְטַלְנָה	תִּתְקַטַּלְנָה	תָּקְטַלְנָה	תַּקְטֵלְנָה
	נִקְטַל	נִתְקַטֵּל	נָקְטַל	נַקְטִיל
	קְטַל	הִתְקַטֵּל	wanting	הַקְטֵל
	קִטְלִי	הִתְקַטְּלִי		הַקְטִילִי
	קִטְלוּ	הִתְקַטְּלוּ		הַקְטִילוּ
	קְטַלְנָה	הִתְקַטַּלְנָה		הַקְטֵלְנָה
	קְטוֹל	(הִתְקַטֹּל)	הָקְטֵל	הַקְטֵל
	קְטֹל (קְטַל)	הִתְקַטֵּל		הַקְטִיל
	קְטֹל	מִתְקַטֵּל	מָקְטָל	מַקְטִיל

Strong Verb

		Kăl.	Nĭf'ăl.	Pi'ēl.	Pŭ'ăl.
Perfect.	*Sg.* 3 *m.*	קָטַל	נִקְטַל	קִטֵּל	קֻטַּל
	3 *f.*	קָטְלָה	נִקְטְלָה	קִטְּלָה	קֻטְּלָה
	2 *m.*	קָטַלְתָּ	נִקְטַלְתָּ	קִטַּלְתָּ	קֻטַּלְתָּ
	2 *f.*	קָטַלְתְּ	נִקְטַלְתְּ	קִטַּלְתְּ	קֻטַּלְתְּ
	1 *c.*	קָטַלְתִּי	נִקְטַלְתִּי	קִטַּלְתִּי	קֻטַּלְתִּי
	Pl. 3 *c.*	קָטְלוּ	נִקְטְלוּ	קִטְּלוּ	קֻטְּלוּ
	2 *m.*	קְטַלְתֶּם	נִקְטַלְתֶּם	קִטַּלְתֶּם	קֻטַּלְתֶּם
	2 *f.*	קְטַלְתֶּן	נִקְטַלְתֶּן	קִטַּלְתֶּן	קֻטַּלְתֶּן
	1 *c.*	קָטַלְנוּ	נִקְטַלְנוּ	קִטַּלְנוּ	קֻטַּלְנוּ
Imperfect.	*Sg.* 3 *m.*	יִקְטֹל	יִקָּטֵל	יְקַטֵּל	יְקֻטַּל
	3 *f.*	תִּקְטֹל	תִּקָּטֵל	תְּקַטֵּל	תְּקֻטַּל
	2 *m.*	תִּקְטֹל	תִּקָּטֵל	תְּקַטֵּל	תְּקֻטַּל
	2 *f.*	תִּקְטְלִי	תִּקָּטְלִי	תְּקַטְּלִי	תְּקֻטְּלִי
	1 *c.*	אֶקְטֹל	אֶקָּטֵל	אֲקַטֵּל	אֲקֻטַּל
	Pl. 3 *m.*	יִקְטְלוּ	יִקָּטְלוּ	יְקַטְּלוּ	יְקֻטְּלוּ
	3 *f.*	תִּקְטֹלְנָה	תִּקָּטֵלְנָה	תְּקַטֵּלְנָה	תְּקֻטַּלְנָה
	2 *m.*	תִּקְטְלוּ	תִּקָּטְלוּ	תְּקַטְּלוּ	תְּקֻטְּלוּ
	2 *f.*	תִּקְטֹלְנָה	תִּקָּטֵלְנָה	תְּקַטֵּלְנָה	תְּקֻטַּלְנָה
	1 *c.*	נִקְטֹל	נִקָּטֵל	נְקַטֵּל	נְקֻטַּל
Imperative.	*Sg.* 2 *m.*	קְטֹל	הִקָּטֵל	קַטֵּל	
	2 *f.*	קִטְלִי	הִקָּטְלִי	קַטְּלִי	
	Pl. 2 *m.*	קִטְלוּ	הִקָּטְלוּ	קַטְּלוּ	wanting
	2 *f.*	קְטֹלְנָה	הִקָּטֵלְנָה	קַטֵּלְנָה	
Infin.	*abs.*	קְטוֹל	הִקָּטֵל, נִקְטֹל	קַטֵּל, קַטֵּל	קָטֹל
	Const.	קְטֹל	הִקָּטֵל	קַטֵּל	
Part.	*act.*	קֹטֵל		מְקַטֵּל	
	pass.	קָטוּל	נִקְטָל		מְקֻטָּל

Paradigm C. Strong Verb

3 sg. f.	1 pl. c.	2 pl. m.	3 pl. m.	3 pl. f.
קָטְלָה	קָטַלְנוּ		קָטְלָם	קָטְלָן
קָטַלְתָּה	קָטַלְתְּנוּ	——	קְטַלְתֶּם	
קְטַלְתָּה	קְטַלְתָּנוּ	——	קְטַלְתָּם	
קְטַלְתִּי־הָ	קְטַלְתִּינוּ	——	קְטַלְתִּים	
קְטַלְתִּי־הָ	——	קְטַלְתִּיכֶם	קְטַלְתִּים	קְטַלְתִּין
קְטָלָה־וֹ	קְטָלָנוּ	——	קְטָלוּם	קְטָלוּן
	קְטַלְתָּנוּ	——	קְטַלְתּוּם	
קְטַלְנָה־וֹ	——	קְטַלְנוּכֶם	קְטַלְנוּם	
קְטֹלָה	קְטַלְנוּ	קְטַלְכֶם	קְטָלָם	קְטֹלָן
יִקְטְלָה / יִקְטְלֶה	יִקְטְלֵנוּ	יִקְטְלֶכֶם	יִקְטְלֵם	
יִקְטְלֶנָּה	יִקְטְלֶנּוּ	——	——	——
יִקְטְלָה־וֹ	יִקְטְלֵנוּ	יִקְטְלוּכֶם	יִקְטְלוּם	
תִּקְטְלֶה־וֹ	תִּקְטְלֵנוּ	——	תִּקְטְלוּם	
קָטְלָה / קָטְלֶה	קָטְלֵנוּ	——	קָטְלֵם	——
קְטֹלָה	קְטַלְנוּ	קָטְלְכֶם / קְטָלְכֶם	קְטָלָם	קְטָלָן

with Suffixes

	3 sg. m.	2 sg. f.	2 sg. m.	1 sg. c.		
					Ḳăl	
Perfect.	קְטָלֵהוּ / קְטָלוֹ	קְטָלֵךְ	קְטָלֵךְ	קְטָלַנִי	3 *m.*	
	קְטָלַתְהוּ / קְטָלָתּוֹ	קְטָלָתֵךְ	קְטָלַתְךְ	קְטָלַתְנִי	3 *f.*	
	קְטַלְתָּהוּ / קְטַלְתּוֹ	——	——	קְטַלְתַּנִי	2 *m.*	
	קְטַלְתִּיהוּ	——	——	קְטַלְתִּינִי	2 *f.*	
	קְטַלְתִּיו / קְטַלְתִּיהוּ	קְטַלְתִּיךְ	קְטַלְתִּיךְ	——	1 *c.*	
	קְטָלוּהוּ	קְטָלוּךְ	קְטָלוּךְ	קְטָלוּנִי	*Pl.* 3 *c.*	
	קְטַלְתּוּהוּ	——	——	קְטַלְתּוּנִי	2 *m.*	
	קְטַלְנוּהוּ	קְטַלְנוּךְ	קְטַלְנוּךְ	——	1 *c.*	
Perf.	קְטֹלוֹ	קְטֹלֵךְ	קְטֹלֵךְ	קְטֹלַנִי	*Sg.* 3 *m.* *Middle* E	
Imperfect.	יְקְטָלֵהוּ	יִקְטָלֵךְ	יִקְטָלֵךְ	יִקְטָלֵנִי	*Sg.* 3 *m.* *With Nûn*	
	יְקְטָלֶנּוּ	——	יִקְטָלֶךָּ	יִקְטָלֶנִּי	*Epenthet.*	
	יְקְטָלוּהוּ	יִקְטְלוּךְ	יִקְטְלוּךְ	יִקְטְלוּנִי	*Pl.* 3 *m.*	
	תְּקְטָלוּהוּ	——	——	תִּקְטְלוּנִי	2 *f.*	
Impv.	קְטָלֵהוּ	——	——	קָטְלֵנִי	*Sg.* 2 *m.*	
Inf.	קְטֹלוֹ	קְטֹלֵךְ	קָטְלֵךְ / קָטְלֵךְ	קָטְלִי / קָטְלֵנִי	*Construct*	

Hŏf'āl.	Hif'il.	Nif'āl.	Ḳāl.		
הָעְטַל	הֵעְטִיל	נֶעְטַל	עָטַל	*Sg.* 3 *m.*	Perfect.
הָעְטְלָה	הֵעְטִילָה	נֶעְטְלָה	עָטְלָה	3 *f.*	
הָעְטַלְתָּ	הֵעְטַלְתָּ	נֶעְטַלְתָּ	עָטַלְתָּ	2 *m.*	
הָעְטַלְתְּ	הֵעְטַלְתְּ	נֶעְטַלְתְּ	עָטַלְתְּ	2 *f.*	
הָעְטַלְתִּי	הֵעְטַלְתִּי	נֶעְטַלְתִּי	עָטַלְתִּי	1 *c.*	
הָעְטְלוּ	הֵעְטִילוּ	נֶעְטְלוּ	עָטְלוּ	*Pl.* 3 *c.*	
הָעְטַלְתֶּם	הֵעְטַלְתֶּם	נֶעְטַלְתֶּם	עָטַלְתֶּם	2 *m.*	
הָעְטַלְתֶּן	הֵעְטַלְתֶּן	נֶעְטַלְתֶּן	עָטַלְתֶּן	2 *f.*	
הָעְטַלְנוּ	הֵעְטַלְנוּ	נֶעְטַלְנוּ	עָטַלְנוּ	1 *c.*	
יָעְטַל	יֵעְטִיל	יֵעָטֵל	יֵעְטֹל יֵעָטֵל	*Sg.* 3 *m.*	Imperfect.
תָּעְטַל	תֵּעְטִיל	תֵּעָטֵל	תֵּעְטֹל תֵּעָטֵל	3 *f.*	
תָּעְטַל	תַּעְטִיל	תֵּעָטֵל	תֵּעְטֹל תֵּעָטֵל	2 *m.*	
תָּעְטְלִי	תַּעְטִילִי	תֵּעָטְלִי	תֵּעְטְלִי תֵּעָטְלִי	2 *f.*	
אָעְטַל	אַעְטִיל	אֵעָטֵל	אֵעְטֹל אֵעָטֵל	1 *c.*	
יָעְטְלוּ	יֵעְטִילוּ	יֵעָטְלוּ	יֵעְטְלוּ יֵעָטְלוּ	*Pl.* 3 *m.*	
תָּעְטַלְנָה	תַּעְטֵלְנָה	תֵּעָטַלְנָה	תֵּעְטֹלְנָה תֵּעָטַלְנָה	3 *f.*	
תָּעְטְלוּ	תַּעְטִילוּ	תֵּעָטְלוּ	תֵּעְטְלוּ תֵּעָטְלוּ	2 *m.*	
תָּעְטַלְנָה	תַּעְטֵלְנָה	תֵּעָטַלְנָה	תֵּעְטֹלְנָה תֵּעָטַלְנָה	2 *f.*	
נָעְטַל	נַעְטִיל	נֵעָטֵל	נֵעְטֹל נֵעָטֵל	1 *c.*	
	הַעְטֵל	הֵעָטֵל	עְטֹל עָטֵל	*Sg.* 2 *m.*	Imperative.
	הַעְטִילִי	הֵעָטְלִי	עְטְלִי עָטְלִי	2 *f.*	
wanting	הַעְטִילוּ	הֵעָטְלוּ	עְטְלוּ עָטְלוּ	*Pl.* 2 *m.*	
	הַעְטֵלְנָה	הֵעָטַלְנָה	עָטַלְנָה עָטַלְנָה	2 *f.*	
הָעְטֵל	הַעְטֵל	נֵעְטֹל נֵעָטֵל	עָטוֹל	*abs.*	Infin.
	הַעְטִיל	הֵעָטֵל	עָטֹל	*Const.*	
	מַעְטִיל		עֹטֵל	*act.*	Part.
מָעְטָל		נֵעָטָל	עָטוּל	*pass.*	

Hiṯpāʿēl.	Pŭʿăl.	Piʿēl.	Niphʿăl.	Ḳăl.		
הִתְקַאֵל	קֻאַל	קִאֵל, קִאַל	נִקְאַל	קָאַל	*Sg.* 3 *m.*	Perfect.
הִתְקַאֲלָה	קֻאֲלָה	קִאֲלָה	נִקְאֲלָה	קָאֲלָה	3 *f.*	
הִתְקַאַלְתָּ	קֻאַלְתָּ	קִאַלְתָּ	נִקְאַלְתָּ	קָאַלְתָּ	2 *m.*	
הִתְקַאַלְתְּ	קֻאַלְתְּ	קִאַלְתְּ	נִקְאַלְתְּ	קָאַלְתְּ	2 *f.*	
הִתְקַאַלְתִּי	קֻאַלְתִּי	קִאַלְתִּי	נִקְאַלְתִּי	קָאַלְתִּי	1 *c.*	
הִתְקַאֲלוּ	קֻאֲלוּ	קִאֲלוּ	נִקְאֲלוּ	קָאֲלוּ	*Pl.* 3 *c.*	
הִתְקַאַלְתֶּם	קֻאַלְתֶּם	קִאַלְתֶּם	נִקְאַלְתֶּם	קָאַלְתֶּם	2 *m.*	
הִתְקַאַלְתֶּן	קֻאַלְתֶּן	קִאַלְתֶּן	נִקְאַלְתֶּן	קָאַלְתֶּן	2 *f.*	
הִתְקַאַלְנוּ	קֻאַלְנוּ	קִאַלְנוּ	נִקְאַלְנוּ	קָאַלְנוּ	1 *c.*	
יִתְקַאֵל	יְקֻאַל	יְקִאֵל	יִקְאַל	יָקוּם	*Sg.* 3 *m.*	Imperfect.
תִּתְקַאֵל	תְּקֻאַל	תְּקִאֵל	תִּקְאַל	תָּקוּם	3 *f.*	
תִּתְקַאֵל	תְּקֻאַל	תְּקִאֵל	תִּקְאַל	תָּקוּם	2 *m.*	
תִּתְקַאֲלִי	תְּקֻאֲלִי	תְּקִאֲלִי	תִּקְאֲלִי	תָּקוּמִי	2 *f.*	
אֶתְקַאֵל	אְקֻאַל	אְקִאֵל	אֶקְאַל	אָקוּם	1 *c.*	
יִתְקַאֲלוּ	יְקֻאֲלוּ	יְקִאֲלוּ	יִקְאֲלוּ	יָקוּמוּ	*Pl.* 3 *m.*	
תִּתְקַאַלְנָה	תְּקֻאַלְנָה	תְּקִאַלְנָה	תִּקְאַלְנָה	תָּקוּמְנָה	3 *f.*	
תִּתְקַאֲלוּ	תְּקֻאֲלוּ	תְּקִאֲלוּ	תִּקְאֲלוּ	תָּקוּמוּ	2 *m.*	
תִּתְקַאַלְנָה	תְּקֻאַלְנָה	תְּקִאַלְנָה	תִּקְאַלְנָה	תָּקוּמְנָה	2 *f.*	
נִתְקַאֵל	נְקֻאַל	נְקִאֵל	נִקְאַל	נָקוּם	1 *c.*	
הִתְקַאֵל	wanting	קִאֵל	הִקְאִיל	קִים	*Sg.* 2 *m.*	Imperative.
הִתְקַאֲלִי		קִאֲלִי	הָקִימִי	קִימִי	2 *f.*	
הִתְקַאֲלוּ		קִאֲלוּ	הָקִימוּ	קוּמוּ	*Pl.* 2 *m.*	
הִתְקַאַלְנָה		קִאַלְנָה	הָקִימְנָה	קוּמְנָה	2 *f.*	
——	——	קִאֵל	נְקִאוֹל	קִאוֹל	*abs.*	Infin.
הִתְקַאֵל	——	קִאֵל	הָקִאֵל	קִאֵל	*Const.*	
מִתְקַאֵל		מְקִאֵל		קָאֵל	*act.*	Part.
	מְקֻאָל		נְקִאָל	קָאוּל	*pass.*	

Hiθpă'ēl.	Hif'il.	Pi'ēl.	Nif'ăl.	Ḳăl.		
הִתְקַטַּח	הִקְטִיחַ	קִטַּח	נִקְטַח	קָטַח	*Sg.* 3 *m.*	Perfect.
הִתְקַטְּחָה	הִקְטִיחָה	קִטְּחָה	נִקְטְחָה	קָטְחָה	3 *f.*	
הִתְקַטַּחְתָּ	הִקְטַחְתָּ	קִטַּחְתָּ	נִקְטַחְתָּ	קָטַחְתָּ	2 *m.*	
הִתְקַטַּחַתְּ	הִקְטַחְתְּ	קִטַּחַתְּ	נִקְטַחַתְּ	קָטַחַתְּ	2 *f.*	
הִתְקַטַּחְתִּי	הִקְטַחְתִּי	קִטַּחְתִּי	נִקְטַחְתִּי	קָטַחְתִּי	1 *c.*	
הִתְקַטְּחוּ	הִקְטִיחוּ	קִטְּחוּ	נִקְטְחוּ	קָטְחוּ	*Pl.* 3 *c.*	
הִתְקַטַּחְתֶּם	הִקְטַחְתֶּם	קִטַּחְתֶּם	נִקְטַחְתֶּם	קְטַחְתֶּם	2 *m.*	
הִתְקַטַּחְתֶּן	הִקְטַחְתֶּן	קִטַּחְתֶּן	נִקְטַחְתֶּן	קְטַחְתֶּן	2 *f.*	
הִתְקַטַּחְנוּ	הִקְטַחְנוּ	קִטַּחְנוּ	נִקְטַחְנוּ	קָטַחְנוּ	1 *c.*	
יִתְקַטַּח	יַקְטִיחַ	יְקַטַּח	יִקָּטַח	יִקְטַח	*Sg.* 3 m.	Imperfect.
תִּתְקַטַּח	תַּקְטִיחַ	תְּקַטַּח	תִּקָּטַח	תִּקְטַח	3 *f.*	
תִּתְקַטַּח	תַּקְטִיחַ	תְּקַטַּח	תִּקָּטַח	תִּקְטַח	2 *m.*	
תִּתְקַטְּחִי	תַּקְטִיחִי	תְּקַטְּחִי	תִּקָּטְחִי	תִּקְטְחִי	2 *f.*	
אֶתְקַטַּח	אַקְטִיחַ	אֲקַטַּח	אֶקָּטַח	אֶקְטַח	1 *c.*	
יִתְקַטְּחוּ	יַקְטִיחוּ	יְקַטְּחוּ	יִקָּטְחוּ	יִקְטְחוּ	*Pl.* 3 *m.*	
תִּתְקַטַּחְנָה	תַּקְטִיחְנָה	תְּקַטַּחְנָה	תִּקָּטַחְנָה	תִּקְטַחְנָה	3 *f.*	
תִּתְקַטְּחוּ	תַּקְטִיחוּ	תְּקַטְּחוּ	תִּקָּטְחוּ	תִּקְטְחוּ	2 *m.*	
תִּתְקַטַּחְנָה	תַּקְטִיחְנָה	תְּקַטַּחְנָה	תִּקָּטַחְנָה	תִּקְטַחְנָה	2 *f.*	
נִתְקַטַּח	נַקְטִיחַ	נְקַטַּח	נִקָּטַח	נִקְטַח	1 *c.*	
הִתְקַטַּח	הַקְטַח	קַטַּח	הָקָּטַח	קְטַח	*Sg.* 2 *m.*	Imperative.
הִתְקַטְּחִי	הַקְטִיחִי	קַטְּחִי	הָקָּטְחִי	קְטְחִי	2 *f.*	
הִתְקַטְּחוּ	הַקְטִיחוּ	קַטְּחוּ	הָקָּטְחוּ	קְטְחוּ	*Pl.* 2 *m.*	
הִתְקַטַּחְנָה	הַקְטַחְנָה	קַטַּחְנָה	הָקָּטַחְנָה	קְטַחְנָה	2 *f.*	
הִתְקַטֵּחַ	הַקְטֵחַ	קַטֵּחַ	נִקְטֹחַ	קָטוֹחַ	*abs.*	Infin.
הִתְקַטַּח	הַקְטִיחַ	קַטַּח	הָקָּטַח	קְטֹחַ	*Const.*	
מִתְקַטֵּחַ	מַקְטִיחַ	מְקַטֵּחַ		קֹטֵחַ	*act.*	Part.
			נִקְטָח	קָטוּחַ	*pass.*	

Hŏf'ăl.	Hĭf'îl.	Nĭf'ăl.	Ḳăl.		
הָטַל	הִטִּיל	נִטַּל	נָטַל	*Sg.* 3 *m.*	Perfect.
הָטְלָה	הִטִּילָה	נִטְלָה	etc.	3 *f.*	
הָטַלְתָּ	הִטַּלְתָּ	נִטַּלְתָּ		2 *m.*	
הָטַלְתְּ	הִטַּלְתְּ	נִטַּלְתְּ		2 *f.*	
הָטַלְתִּי	הִטַּלְתִּי	נִטַּלְתִּי	regular	1 *c.*	
הָטְלוּ	הִטִּילוּ	נִטְלוּ		*Pl.* 3 *c.*	
הָטַלְתֶּם	הִטַּלְתֶּם	נִטַּלְתֶּם		2 *m.*	
הָטַלְתֶּן	הִטַּלְתֶּן	נִטַּלְתֶּן		2 *f.*	
הָטַלְנוּ	הִטַּלְנוּ	נִטַּלְנוּ		1 *c.*	
יָטַל	יַטִּיל	יִנָּטֵל	יִטֹּל יִטַּל	*Sg.* 3 m.	Imperfect.
תָּטַל	תַּטִּיל	תִּנָּטֵל	תִּטֹּל תִּטַּל	3 *f.*	
תָּטַל	תַּטִּיל	תִּנָּטֵל	תִּטֹּל תִּטַּל	2 *m.*	
תָּטְלִי	תַּטִּילִי	תִּנָּטְלִי	תִּטְלִי תִּטְלִי	2 *f.*	
אָטַל	אַטִּיל	אִנָּטֵל	אֶטֹּל אֶטַּל	1 *c.*	
יָטְלוּ	יַטִּילוּ	יִנָּטְלוּ	יִטְלוּ יִטְלוּ	*Pl.* 3 *m.*	
תָּטַלְנָה	תַּטֵּלְנָה	תִּנָּטַלְנָה	תִּטַּלְנָה תִּטַּלְנָה	3 *f.*	
תָּטְלוּ	תַּטִּילוּ	תִּנָּטְלוּ	תִּטְלוּ תִּטְלוּ	2 *m.*	
תָּטַלְנָה	תַּטֵּלְנָה	תִּנָּטַלְנָה	תִּטַּלְנָה תִּטַּלְנָה	2 *f.*	
נָטַל	נַטִּיל	נִנָּטֵל	נְטֹל נְטַל	1 *c.*	
	הַטֵּל	הִנָּטֵל	טֹל נְטֹל	*Sg.* 2 *m.*	Imperative.
	הַטִּילִי	הִנָּטְלִי	טְלִי נְטִלִי	2 *f.*	
wanting	הַטִּילוּ	הִנָּטְלוּ	טְלוּ נְטִלוּ	*Pl.* 2 *m.*	
	הַטֵּלְנָה	הִנָּטַלְנָה	טֹלְנָה נְטֹלְנָה	2 *f.*	
הָטֵל	הַטֵּל	הִנָּטֵל נָטוֹל	נָטוֹל	*abs.*	Infin.
הָטַל	הַטִּיל	הִנָּטֵל	טֶלֶת נְטֹל	*Const.*	
	מַטִּיל		נוֹטֵל	*act.*	Part.
מָטָל		נָטָל	נָטוּל	*pass.*	

Paradigm H. Verb Pē 'Ălĕf* (פ״א). *Verb Pē Yôd* (פ״י). *Para-

Nif'ăl.	Ḳăl.	Hif'îl (prop. פ״י).	Ḳăl (prop. פ״י).
Same as the verb Pē Laryngeal.	אָטַל	הֵיטִיל	יָטַל
	Same as the verb Pē Laryngeal	הֵיטִילָה	etc.
		הֵיטַלְתָּ	
		הֵיטַלְתְּ	
		הֵיטַלְתִּי	regular
		הֵיטִילוּ	
		הֵיטַלְתֶּם	
		הֵיטַלְתֶּן	
		הֵיטִלְנוּ	
	יֹאטַל (יֹאטֵל)	יֵיטִיל	יִיטַל
	תֹּאטַל	תֵּיטִיל	תִּיטַל
	תֹּאטַל	תֵּיטִיל	תִּיטַל
	תֹּאטְלִי	תֵּיטִילִי	תִּיטְלִי
	אֹטַל	אֵיטִיל	אִיטַל
	יֹאטְלוּ	יֵיטִילוּ	יִיטְלוּ
	תֹּאטַלְנָה	תֵּיטַלְנָה	תִּיטַלְנָה
	תֹּאטְלוּ	תֵּיטִילוּ	תִּיטְלוּ
	תֹּאטַלְנָה	תֵּיטַלְנָה	תִּיטַלְנָה
	נֹאטַל	נֵיטִיל	נִיטַל
	אֶטֹּל	הֵיטֵל	יְטַל
	אִטְלִי	הֵיטִילִי	יְטָלִי
	אִטְלוּ	הֵיטִילוּ	יְטָלוּ
	אֶטֹּלְנָה	הֵיטֵלְנָה	יְטַלְנָה
	אָטוֹל	הֵיטֵל	יָטוֹל
	אֶטֹּל, אֶטֵּל	הֵיטִיל	יְטַל
	אֹטֵל	מֵיטִיל	יֹטֵל
	אָטוֹל		יָטוֹל

digm I. Verb Pē Wâw (פ״ו)

Hŏf'ăl.	Hĭf'ĭl.	Nĭf'ăl.	Qăl.		
הוּטַל	הוֹטִיל	נוֹטַל	יָטַל	*Sg.* 3 *m.*	Perfect.
הוּטְלָה	הוֹטִילָה	נוֹטְלָה	etc.	3 *f.*	
הוּטַלְתָּ	הוֹטַלְתָּ	נוֹטַלְתָּ		2 *m.*	
הוּטַלְתְּ	הוֹטַלְתְּ	נוֹטַלְתְּ		2 *f.*	
הוּטַלְתִּי	הוֹטַלְתִּי	נוֹטַלְתִּי	regular	1 *c.*	
הוּטְלוּ	הוֹטִילוּ	נוֹטְלוּ		*Pl.* 3 *c.*	
הוּטַלְתֶּם	הוֹטַלְתֶּם	נוֹטַלְתֶּם		2 *m.*	
הוּטַלְתֶּן	הוֹטַלְתֶּן	נוֹטַלְתֶּן		2 *f.*	
הוּטַלְנוּ	הוֹטַלְנוּ	נוֹטַלְנוּ		1 *c.*	
יוּטַל	יוֹטִיל	יִוָּטֵל	יִטֹּל יִטֵּל	*Sg.* 3 *m.*	Imperfect.
תּוּטַל	תּוֹטִיל	etc.	תִּטֹּל תִּטֵּל	3 *f.*	
תּוּטַל	תּוֹטִיל		תִּטֹּל תִּטֵּל	2 *m.*	
תּוּטְלִי	תּוֹטִילִי		תִּטְלִי תִּטְלִי	2 *f.*	
אוּטַל	אוֹטִיל	regular	אֶטֹּל אֶטֵּל	1 *c.*	
יוּטְלוּ	יוֹטִילוּ		יִטְלוּ יִטְלוּ	*Pl.* 3 *m.*	
תּוּטַלְנָה	תּוֹטַלְנָה		תִּטֹּלְנָה תִּטֵּלְנָה	3 *f.*	
תּוּטְלוּ	תּוֹטִילוּ		תִּטְלוּ תִּטְלוּ	2 *m.*	
תּוּטַלְנָה	תּוֹטַלְנָה		תִּטֹּלְנָה תִּטֵּלְנָה	2 *f.*	
נוּטַל	נוֹטִיל		נִטֹּל נִטֵּל	1 *c.*	
	הוֹטֵל	הִוָּטֵל	טֹל, טֵל	*Sg.* 2 *m.*	Imperative.
	הוֹטִילִי	הִוָּטְלִי	טְלִי	2 *f.*	
wanting	הוֹטִילוּ	הִוָּטְלוּ	טְלוּ	*Pl.* 2 *m.*	
	הוֹטֵלְנָה	הִוָּטַלְנָה	טֹלְנָה	2 *f.*	
	הוֹטֵל		יָטוֹל יָטֵל	*abs.*	Infin.
	הוֹטִיל	הִוָּטֵל	טֹלֶת יְטֹל, טַלְתִּ	*const.*	
	מוֹטִיל		יֹטֵל	*act.*	Part.
מוּטָל		נוֹטָל	יָטוּל	*pass.*	

Paradigm K. Verb

Pū'ăl.	Hĭf'îl.	Hŏf'ăl.	Hĭthpă'ēl.
קֻטַּה	הִקְטָה	הָקְטָה	הִתְקַטָּה
קֻטְּתָה	הִקְטַּתָה	הָקְטַּתָה	הִתְקַטַּתָה
קֻטֵּיתָ	הִקְטַיְתָ (ִ֫יתָ)	הָקְטֵיתָ	הִתְקַטֵּיתָ
קֻטֵּית	הִקְטֵית (ִ֫ית)	הָקְטֵית	הִתְקַטֵּית
קֻטֵּיתִי	הִקְטֵיתִי (ִ֫יתִי)	הָקְטֵיתִי	הִתְקַטֵּיתִי
קֻטּוּ	הִקְטוּ	הָקְטוּ	הִתְקַטּוּ
קֻטִּיתֶם	הִקְטִיתֶם (ִ֫יתֶם)	הָקְטִיתֶם	הִתְקַטִּיתֶם
קֻטִּיתֶן	הִקְטִיתֶן	הָקְטִיתֶן	הִתְקַטִּיתֶן
קֻטֵּינוּ	הִקְטִינוּ	הָקְטֵינוּ	הִתְקַטֵּינוּ
יְקֻטָּה	יַקְטָה	יָקְטָה	יִתְקַטָּה
תְּקֻטָּה	תַּקְטָה	תָּקְטָה	תִּתְקַטָּה
תְּקֻטָּה	תַּקְטָה	תָּקְטָה	תִּתְקַטָּה
תְּקֻטִּי	תַּקְטִי	תָּקְטִי	תִּתְקַטִּי
אֲקֻטָּה	אַקְטָה	אָקְטָה	אֶתְקַטָּה
יְקֻטּוּ	יַקְטוּ	יָקְטוּ	יִתְקַטּוּ
תְּקֻטֵּינָה	תַּקְטֵינָה	תָּקְטֵינָה	תִּתְקַטֵּינָה
תְּקֻטּוּ	תַּקְטוּ	תָּקְטוּ	תִּתְקַטּוּ
תְּקֻטֵּינָה	תַּקְטֵינָה	תָּקְטֵינָה	תִּתְקַטֵּינָה
נְקֻטָּה	נַקְטָה	נָקְטָה	נִתְקַטָּה
wanting	הַקְטָה	wanting	הִתְקַטָּה, הִתְקַט
	הַקְטִי		הִתְקַטִּי
	הַקְטוּ		הִתְקַטּוּ
	הַקְטֵינָה		הִתְקַטֵּינָה
קְטוֹת	הַקְטָה	הָקְטָה	——
	הַקְטוֹת		הִתְקַטּוֹת
מְקֻטָּה	מַקְטָה	מָקְטָה	מִתְקַטָּה

Lâměd Hē (ל״ה)

		Ḳāl.	Nif'āl.	Pi'ēl.
Perfect.	*Sg.* 3 *m.*	קָטָה	נִקְטָה	קִטָּה
	3 *f.*	קָטְתָה	נִקְטְתָה	קִטְּתָה
	2 *m.*	קָטִיתָ	נִקְטֵיתָ (ـֶיתָ)	קִטִּיתָ
	2 *f.*	קָטִית	נִקְטֵית	קִטִּית
	1 *c.*	קָטִיתִי	נִקְטֵיתִי	קִטִּיתִי, קִטֵּיתִי
	Pl. 3 *c.*	קָטוּ	נִקְטוּ	קִטּוּ
	2 *m.*	קְטִיתֶם	נִקְטֵיתֶם	קִטִּיתֶם
	2 *f.*	קְטִיתֶן	נִקְטֵיתֶן	קִטִּיתֶן
	1 *c.*	קָטִינוּ	נִקְטֵינוּ	קִטִּינוּ
Imperfect.	*Sg.* 3 *m.*	יִקְטֶה	יִקָּטֶה	יְקַטֶּה
	3 *f.*	תִּקְטֶה	תִּקָּטֶה	תְּקַטֶּה
	2 *m.*	תִּקְטֶה	תִּקָּטֶה	תְּקַטֶּה
	2 *f.*	תִּקְטִי	תִּקָּטִי	תְּקַטִּי
	1 *c.*	אֶקְטֶה	אֶקָּטֶה	אֲקַטֶּה
	Pl. 3 *m.*	יִקְטוּ	יִקָּטוּ	יְקַטּוּ
	3 *f.*	תִּקְטֶינָה	תִּקָּטֶינָה	תְּקַטֶּינָה
	2 *m.*	תִּקְטוּ	תִּקָּטוּ	תְּקַטּוּ
	2 *f.*	תִּקְטֶינָה	תִּקָּטֶינָה	תְּקַטֶּינָה
	1 *c.*	נִקְטֶה	נִקָּטֶה	נְקַטֶּה
Imperative.	*Sg.* 2 *m.*	קְטֵה	הִקָּטֵה	קַטֵּה, קַט
	2 *f.*	קְטִי	הִקָּטִי	קַטִּי
	Pl. 2 *m.*	קְטוּ	הִקָּטוּ	קַטּוּ
	2 *f.*	קְטֶינָה	הִקָּטֶינָה	קַטֶּינָה
Infin.	*abs.*	קָטֹה	נִקְטֹה, הִקָּטֵה	קַטֹּה, קַטֵּה
	const.	קְטוֹת	הִקָּטוֹת	קַטּוֹת
Part.	*act.*	קֹטֶה		מְקַטֶּה
	pass.	קָטוּי	נִקְטֶה	

Hŏf'ăl.	Pō'ēl.	Pō'ăl.	Hĭθpō'ēl.
הוּקַט	קוֹטֵט	קוֹטַט	הִתְקוֹטֵט
הוּקְטָה	קִוְטְטָה	קִוֹטָטָה	הִתְקוֹטָטָה
הוּקַטְתָּ	קִוְטַטְתָּ	קִוֹטַטְתָּ	הִתְקוֹטַטְתָּ
הוּקַטְתְּ	קִוְטַטְתְּ	קִוֹטַטְתְּ	הִתְקוֹטַטְתְּ
הוּקַטְתִּי	קִוְטַטְתִּי	קִוֹטַטְתִּי	הִתְקוֹטַטְתִּי
הוּקַטּוּ	קִוְּטוּ	קִוֹּטוּ	הִתְקוֹטָטוּ
הוּקַטְתֶּם	קִוְטַטְתֶּם	קִוֹטַטְתֶּם	הִתְקוֹטַטְתֶּם
הוּקַטְתֶּן	קִוְטַטְתֶּן	קִוֹטַטְתֶּן	הִתְקוֹטַטְתֶּן
הוּקַטְנוּ	קִוְטַטְנוּ	קִוֹטַטְנוּ	הִתְקוֹטַטְנוּ
יוּקַט, יָקַט	יְקוֹטֵט	יְקוֹטַט	יִתְקוֹטֵט
תּוּקַט	תְּקוֹטֵט	תְּקוֹטַט	תִּתְקוֹטֵט
תּוּקַט	תְּקוֹטֵט	תְּקוֹטַט	תִּתְקוֹטֵט
תּוּקְטִי	תְּקוֹטְטִי	תְּקוֹטָטִי	תִּתְקוֹטְטִי
אוּקַט	אֲקוֹטֵט	אֲקוֹטַט	אֶתְקוֹטֵט
יוּקְטוּ	יְקוֹטְטוּ	יְקוֹטָטוּ	יִתְקוֹטְטוּ
תּוּקַטֶּינָה	תְּקוֹטַטְנָה	תְּקוֹטַטְנָה	תִּתְקוֹטַטְנָה
תּוּקַטּוּ	תְּקוֹטְטוּ	תְּקוֹטָטוּ	תִּתְקוֹטְטוּ
תּוּקַטֶּינָה	תְּקוֹטַטְנָה	תְּקוֹטַטְנָה	תִּתְקוֹטַטְנָה
נוּקַט	נְקוֹטֵט	נְקוֹטַט	נִתְקוֹטֵט
wanting	קוֹטֵט קוֹטְטִי קוֹטְטוּ קוֹטַטְנָה	wanting	הִתְקוֹטֵט הִתְקוֹטְטִי הִתְקוֹטְטוּ הִתְקוֹטַטְנָה
——	קוֹטֵט		הִתְקוֹטֵט
הוּקַט, הָשַׁמָּה	קוֹטֵט	קוֹטַט	——
מוּקָט	מְקוֹטֵט	מְקוֹטָט	מִתְקוֹטֵט

·Ăyin Doubled (ע״ע)

		Kăl.	Nif·ăl.	Hif·il.
Perfect.	*Sg.* 3 *m.*	קַט, קָטַט	נָקַט, נָקַט	הֵקַט, הֵקַט
	3 *f.*	קַטָּה, קָטְטָה	נָקַטָּה	הֵקַטָּה
	2 *m.*	קַטּוֹתָ	נְקַטּוֹתָ	הֲקַטּוֹתָ
	2 *f.*	קַטּוֹת	נְקַטּוֹת	הֲקַטּוֹת
	1 *c.*	קַטּוֹתִי	נְקַטּוֹתִי	הֲקַטּוֹתִי
	Pl. 3 *c.*	קַטּוּ, קָטְטוּ	נָקַטּוּ	הֵקַטּוּ, הֵקַטּוּ
	2 *m.*	קַטּוֹתֶם	נְקַטּוֹתֶם	הֲקַטּוֹתֶם
	2 *f.*	קַטּוֹתֶן	נְקַטּוֹתֶן	הֲקַטּוֹתֶן
	1 *c.*	קַטּוֹנוּ	נְקַטּוֹנוּ	הֲקַטּוֹנוּ
Imperfect.	*Sg.* 3 *m.*	יָקֹט יִקַּט,יַקֵּל	יִקַּט	יָקַט, יָקֵט
	3 *f.*	תָּקֹט תִּקַּט	תִּקַּט	תָּקֵט
	2 *m.*	תָּקֹט תִּקַּט	תִּקַּט	תָּקֵט
	2 *f.*	תָּקְטִי תִּקְּטִי	תִּקַּטִי	תָּקֵטִי
	1 *c.*	אָקֹט אֶקַּט	אֶקַּט	אָקֵט
	Pl. 3 *m.*	יָקֹטוּ יִקְּטוּ	יִקַּטוּ	יָקֵטוּ, יָקֵטוּ
	3 *f.*	תִּקֹּטֶינָה תִּקַּטְנָה	תִּקַּטֶינָה	תָּקֵטֶינָה
	2 *m.*	תָּקֹטוּ תִּקְּטוּ	תִּקַּטוּ	תָּקֵטוּ
	2 *f.*	תִּקֹּטֶינָה תִּקַּטְנָה	תִּקַּטֶינָה	תָּקֵטֶינָה
	1 *c.*	נָקֹט נִקַּט	נִקַּט	נָקֵט
Imperative.	*Sg.* 2 *m.*	קֹט	הִקַּט	הָקֵט
	2 *f.*	קְטִי	הִקַּטִי	הָקֵטִי
	Pl. 2 *m.*	קְטוּ	הִקַּטוּ	הָקֵטוּ
	2 *f.*	קֹטֶינָה	הִקַּטֶינָה	הָקֵטֶינָה
Infin.	*abs.*	קָטוֹט	הִקּוֹט, הִקֵּט	הָקֵט
	const.	קֹט	הִקֵּט	הָקֵט
Part.	*act.*	קֹטֵט		מֵקֵט
	pass.	קָטוּט	נָקָט	

Hifʿîl.	Hŏfʿăl.	Pôlēl.	Pôlăl.
הֵקִיל	הוּקַל	קוֹלֵל	קוֹלַל
הֵקִילָה	הוּקְלָה	קִוֹלֲלָה	קִוֹלָלָה
הֲקִילוֹתָ	הוּקַלְתָּ	קוֹלַלְתָּ	etc.
הֲקִילוֹת	הוּקַלְתְּ	קוֹלַלְתְּ	
הֲקִילוֹתִי	הוּקַלְתִּי	קוֹלַלְתִּי	
הֵקִילוּ	הוּקְלוּ	קִוֹלְלוּ	
הֲקִילוֹתֶם	הוּקַלְתֶּם	קוֹלַלְתֶּם	
הֲקִילוֹתֶן	הוּקַלְתֶּן	קוֹלַלְתֶּן	
הֲקִילוֹנוּ	הוּקַלְנוּ	קוֹלַלְנוּ	
יָקִיל	יוּקַל	יְקוֹלֵל	יְקוֹלַל
תָּקִיל	תּוּקַל	תְּקוֹלֵל	תְּקוֹלַל
תָּקִיל	תּוּקַל	תְּקוֹלֵל	etc.
תָּקִילִי	תּוּקְלִי	תְּקוֹלְלִי	
אָקִיל	אוּקַל	אֲקוֹלֵל	
יָקִילוּ	יוּקְלוּ	יְקוֹלְלוּ	
תָּקֵלְנָה, תָּקִילֶינָה	תּוּקַלְנָה	תְּקוֹלַלְנָה	
תָּקִילוּ	תּוּקְלוּ	תְּקוֹלְלוּ	
תָּקֵלְנָה	תּוּקַלְנָה	תְּקוֹלַלְנָה	
נָקִיל	נוּקַל	נְקוֹלֵל	
הָקֵל		קוֹלֵל	
הָקִילִי		קִוֹלֲלִי	
הָקִילוּ	wanting	קִוֹלְלוּ	wanting
הָקֵלְנָה		קוֹלֵלְנָה	
הָקֵל	—	—	
הָקִיל	הוּקַל	קוֹלֵל	
מֵקִיל	מוּקָל	מְקוֹלֵל	מְקוֹלָל

		Kăl (ע"ע).	Kăl (ע"ו).	Nif'ăl.
Perfect.	*Sg.* 3 *m.*	קָלַל	קָל	נָקוֹל
	3 *f.*	קָלְלָה	קָלָה	נָקוֹלָה
	2 *m.*	קָלַלְתָּ	קָלְתָּ	נְקוֹלוֹתָ
	2 *f.*	קָלַלְתְּ	etc.	נְקוֹלוֹת
	1 *c.*	קָלַלְתִּי		נְקוֹלוֹתִי
	Pl. 3 *c.*	קָלְלוּ		נָקוֹלוּ
	2 *m.*	קְלַלְתֶּם		נְקוֹלוֹתֶם
	2 *f.*	קְלַלְתֶּן		נְקוֹלוֹתֶן
	1 *c.*	קָלַלְנוּ		נְקוֹלְנוּ
Imperfect.	*Sg.* 3 *m.*	יָקוֹל, יָבוֹא	יָקִיל	יָקוֹל
	3 *f.*	תָּקוֹל	תָּקִיל	תָּקוֹל
	2 *m.*	תָּקוֹל	תָּקִיל	תָּקוֹל
	2 *f.*	תָּקוֹלִי	תָּקִילִי	תָּקוֹלִי
	1 *c.*	אָקוֹל	אָקִיל	אָקוֹל
	Pl. 3 *m.*	יָקוֹלוּ	יָקִילוּ	יָקוֹלוּ
	3 *f.*	תָּקוֹלְנָה, תָּקֹלְנָה	תָּקֵלְנָה	——
	2 *m.*	תָּקוֹלוּ	תָּקִילוּ	תָּקוֹלוּ
	2 *f.*	תָּקוֹלְנָה	תָּקֵלְנָה	——
	1 *c.*	נָקוֹל	נָקִיל	נָקוֹל
Imperative.	*Sg.* 2 *m.*	קוֹל	קִיל	הָקוֹל
	2 *f.*	קוֹלִי	קִילִי	הָקוֹלִי
	Pl. 2 *m.*	קוֹלוּ	קִילוּ	הָקוֹלוּ
	2 *f.*	קֹלְנָה	——	——
Infin.	*abs.*	קוֹל	קוֹל	הָקוֹל, נָקוֹל
	const.	קוֹל	קִיל	הָקוֹל
Part.	*act.*	קָל	קָל	
	pass.	קוֹל	קוֹל קִיל	נָקוֹל

Paradigm N. Verb Lâměd-Ălĕf (ל״א)

		Kăl.	Nif'ăl.	Pi'ēl.	Hif'il.	Hiṯpă'ēl.
Perfect.	*Sg.* 3 *m.*	קָטָא / קָטַא	נִקְטָא	קִטֵּא / קִטָּא	הִקְטִיא	הִתְקַטֵּא
	3 *f.*	קָטְאָה	נִקְטְאָה	קִטְּאָה	הִקְטִיאָה	הִתְקַטְּאָה
	2 *m.*	קָטַאְתָּ	נִקְטֵאתָ	קִטֵּאתָ	הִקְטֵאתָ	הִתְקַטֵּאתָ
	2 *f.*	קָטָאת	נִקְטֵאת	קִטֵּאת	הִקְטֵאת	הִתְקַטֵּאת
	1 *c.*	קָטַאְתִּי	נִקְטֵאתִי	קִטֵּאתִי	הִקְטֵאתִי	הִתְקַטֵּאתִי
	Pl. 3 *c.*	קָטְאוּ	נִקְטְאוּ	קִטְּאוּ	הִקְטִיאוּ	הִתְקַטְּאוּ
	2 *m.*	קָטַאְתֶּם	נִקְטֵאתֶם	קִטֵּאתֶם	הִקְטֵאתֶם	הִתְקַטֵּאתֶם
	2 *f.*	קָטַאְתֶּן	נִקְטֵאתֶן	קִטֵּאתֶן	הִקְטֵאתֶן	הִתְקַטֵּאתֶן
	1 *c.*	קָטָאנוּ	נִקְטֵאנוּ	קִטֵּאנוּ	הִקְטֵאנוּ	הִתְקַטֵּאנוּ
Imperfect.	*Sg.* 3 *m.*	יִקְטָא	יִקָּטֵא	יְקַטֵּא	יַקְטִיא	יִתְקַטֵּא
	3 *f.*	תִּקְטָא	תִּקָּטֵא	תְּקַטֵּא	תַּקְטִיא	תִּתְקַטֵּא
	2 *m.*	תִּקְטָא	תִּקָּטֵא	תְּקַטֵּא	תַּקְטִיא	תִּתְקַטֵּא
	2 *f.*	תִּקְטְאִי	תִּקָּטְאִי	תְּקַטְּאִי	תַּקְטִיאִי	תִּתְקַטְּאִי
	1 *c.*	אֶקְטָא	אֶקָּטֵא	אֲקַטֵּא	אַקְטִיא	אֶתְקַטֵּא
	Pl. 3 *m.*	יִקְטְאוּ	יִקָּטְאוּ	יְקַטְּאוּ	יַקְטִיאוּ	יִתְקַטְּאוּ
	3 *f.*	תִּקְטֶאנָה	תִּקָּטֶאנָה	תְּקַטֶּאנָה	תַּקְטֶאנָה	תִּתְקַטֶּאנָה
	2 *m.*	תִּקְטְאוּ	תִּקָּטְאוּ	תְּקַטְּאוּ	תַּקְטִיאוּ	תִּתְקַטְּאוּ
	2 *f.*	תִּקְטֶאנָה	תִּקָּטֶאנָה	תְּקַטֶּאנָה	תַּקְטֶאנָה	תִּתְקַטֶּאנָה
	1 *c.*	נִקְטָא	נִקָּטֵא	נְקַטֵּא	נַקְטִיא	נִתְקַטֵּא
Imperative.	*Sg.* 2 *m.*	קְטָא	הִקָּטֵא	קַטֵּא	הַקְטִיא	הִתְקַטֵּא
	2 *f.*	קִטְאִי	הִקָּטְאִי	קַטְּאִי	הַקְטִיאִי	הִתְקַטְּאִי
	Pl. 2 *m.*	קִטְאוּ	הִקָּטְאוּ	קַטְּאוּ	הַקְטִיאוּ	הִתְקַטְּאוּ
	2 *f.*	קְטֶאנָה	הִקָּטֶאנָה	קַטֶּאנָה	הַקְטֶאנָה	הִתְקַטֶּאנָה
Infin.	*abs.*	קָטוֹא	נִקְטֹא	קַטֹּא	הַקְטֵא	—
	const.	קְטָא	הִקָּטֵא	קַטֵּא	הַקְטִיא	הִתְקַטֵּא
Part.	*act.*	קֹטֵא		מְקַטֵּא	מַקְטִיא	מִתְקַטֵּא
	pass.	קָטוּא	נִקְטָא			

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